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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

League Cries: Unjustified

What Sanctions Are Best?

Windsor Elects Occupation

¶ **Geneva Acts**—The League of Nations committee, investigating Japanese policy toward China, emerges from secret conferences to hang a label on the undeclared war Japan has waged against China since the incident at Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping July 7. That label is: "Unjustified." Simultaneously the League's finance committee approves a $460,000 grant to China for the fight against war zone epidemics—an act which is spoken of in some quarters as giving comfort to the enemy. There is little diplomatic correlation, however, between the two acts, for the League committee includes in its recommendations a plea for early peace in the Far East. • While Geneva points the finger with one hand, it waves the olive branch with the other. Militarists, however, may misunderstand the gesture. They themselves usually employ branches as a camouflage for guns.

¶ **More Sanctions?**—The British Labor party, meeting at Bournemouth, England, proposes a course which in times past has been known to cause military dictators much embarrassment. It adopts a resolution demanding international action against Japan. Parliamentary leader, Major Clement Atlee, wants Great Britain to join United States and the League in another sanctions experiment. Meanwhile, he urges the British people to engage in a sort of voluntary boycott against Japanese goods. • The thought may seem a bit transcendental in this day and age, but it nevertheless seems worth observing that perhaps something also could be done with Japan by imposing upon her the "sanctions" of Christianity.

¶ **Intervention Intervened**—That the League of Nations has, as an organization, surrendered its power to intimidate belligerent nations is revealed in the successful blocking of the Assembly resolution on Spain by an amendment unacceptable to the majority. The action itself is not fatal. Irrespective of what the League may do, it is most probable that Britain, France, and Soviet Russia will continue to exert pressure on Italy to encourage withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain. Nor is it considered impossible that Mussolini may withdraw his objection to Franco-British-Italo conversations, since it is indicated that the two democracies might entertain a proposal for "regularization" of the Ethiopian conquest.

• **Thus while** the diplomatists are bargaining with somewhat damaged goods, it might seem logical that the League (since its authority seems now confined to ethics) should turn unreservedly to a disinterested consideration of right and wrong. Rendered innocuous as a dominating physical force, it is still conceivable that the League might achieve distinction and render unique service as a moral influence.

¶ **The Duke's Decision**—Since Edward VIII abdicated the British throne, his daily goings-out and comings-in have been recorded with such key hole meticulousness that sometimes one wondered whether a censored news service would not be a boon—to the public as well as to the victim. Now, however, the Duke of Windsor makes news worth recording. He announces that, following a month in Paris and a trip to Germany, he and his Duchess plan a visit to the United States in which he will interest himself in the study of housing and working conditions.

• The memory is still green of the Prince of Wales of days agone rubbing shoulders with grimed miners in South Wales, poking into distressed homes of laborers in other parts of the realm, visiting tenants in Cornwall, acquiring background for that deep social consciousness and human sympathy which endeared him to so many. It is hardly venturesome to declare that probably the predominant sentiment in the English-speaking world is gratitude that the ex-King, unlike some ex-rulers, is vindicating his Anglo-Saxon culture. He refuses to be a playboy. He seeks serious occupation. 'Tis well.

¶ **Mr. Justice Black**—He takes his seat today on a bench rearranged so that, in order of seniority, he sits farthest to the left from the Chief Justice. Symbolic? He enters the judicial chambers amidst a storm of opposition, following a definite and straightforward acknowledgment of his former relationship with the Klan. He sits rather uncertainly too, facing a possible challenge of his seat by former Assistant Attorney General Albert Levitt. He likewise faces a difficult personal problem. Will he be able to summon sufficient impartiality to judge laws which he himself helped to pass? • His undoubtedly is an uneasy seat. In it are the old crumbs of his own alleged intolerance, mingling with the new crusts of intolerance placed by certain of those who practice the thing they condemn. Mr. Justice Black will have to be broad indeed to sit with comfort on his new chair.

President Says He Thinks Crop Control Is Due

Declares Congress Ripe and Hints at Special Session on Bill

Turns Back East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, en route East, Oct. 4—With a hint that he may summon a special session of Congress and a rough outline of a crop control plan, President Roosevelt today chose the day, when the Supreme Court reconvenes and Mr. Justice Black takes his seat, to produce a totally unexpected speech linked with the Supreme Court issue. He gives in quotations from a letter from retired Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke a picture of the judicial temperament and viewpoint which he regards as ideal.

The address dropping suddenly down in a succession of innocuous talks the President has made on his way across the continent seemed definitely intended to parallel if not to blanket today's opening of the October term in Washington.

It coincided this week-end with the announcement that in Chicago on Tuesday Mr. Roosevelt would lunch alone as the guest of George, Cardinal Mundelein which seemed to be his reply on the Black-Klan question. And it followed a day of speech making in Montana which the President had pointedly cut and ignored Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, the leader in opposition to his court enlargement plan.

Greeted by Great Crowd

Grand Forks, N. D., and neighboring Minneapolis, across the Red River, as well as a numerous delegation from adjacent towns gave the President one of the warmest welcomes of his tour today, indicating the cumulative publicity of this trip is having its effect and in the latter stages a great outpouring is to be expected.

The crowd which heard the President's address at the North Dakota state fair grounds was unexpectedly alert to catch his Supreme Court points, and applauded every one of his sentences from former Justice Clarke, but the area's real interest is in the new AAA bill, as vigorous applause of the President's determination to press speedily forward with such legislation indicated.

Mr. Roosevelt digressed from the prepared text of his remarks to pay tribute to J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, who was in the speakers' stand. Mr. O'Connor, he said, had been "keeping the banks solvent and your money safe." The President later looked at the vast crowd in the $125,000 WPA-built grandstand, and said that this was the "first mistake" which the WPA had made—"It is only half as big as it ought to be!"

The second Canadian - American demonstration of the tour developed when Mayor F. E. Warriner of Winnipeg came to Grand Forks and urged the Executive to visit the "Hub of Canada" as well as its eastern and western extremities, and Mr. Roosevelt promised he would, hailing the many Canadians present as "good neighbors" to hearty applause.

Mr. Roosevelt's paraphrase of Mr. Justice Clarke speaks of "the inauguration of trend toward better things which very certainly can never be halted or turned back."

This dictum may aptly be applied to the new series of favoring decisions proceeding from the current majority of the Supreme Court during the last session.

Farther on the President is caustically critical of the AAA decision of the court. He said, "The Supreme Court has ruled in a divided opinion that the Government cannot make a contract with a farmer by which acreage is fixed either downward or upward. I have never subscribed to the constitutional theory that agriculture is a purely local matter and that it has therefore no national scope.

"Perhaps it will be held constitutional for the Government to say to a farmer—if you do thus and so the

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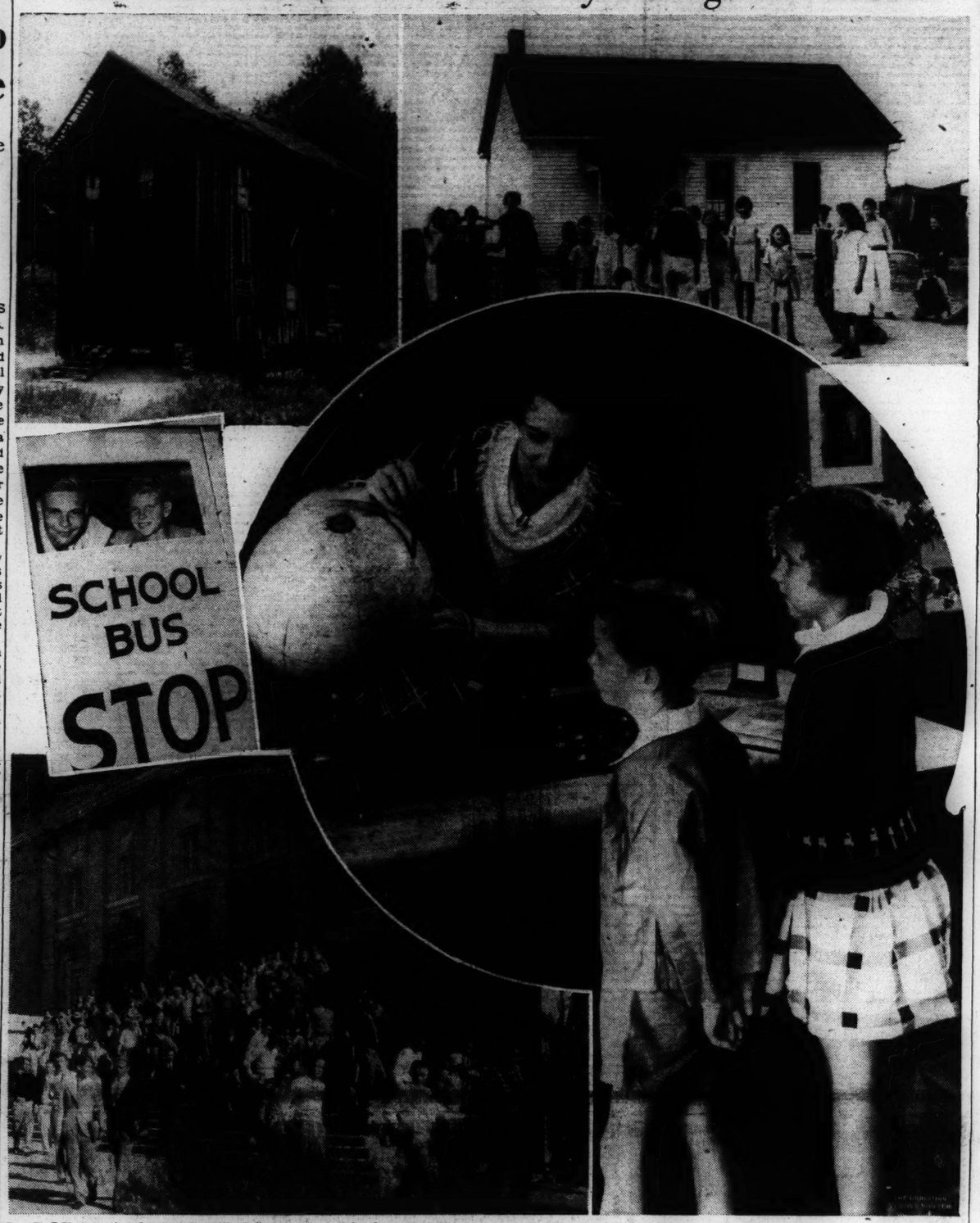
Discussion of the prospects of a balanced budget. Financial Page.

Perennial Problem of Democracy: Saving Our Schools



By a Staff Photographer; Lambert, Nesmith; Galloway

Schools and Children in Countryside and City

Upper—Low Type of Rural Negro School
Center—Traffic Problems Mingle With Those of Education
Lower—High School Students Leaving the Hollywood Memorial Auditorium Where They Attend Assembly Each Day

Upper—District School and Its Pupils
Lower—A Teacher Points to Boston on the Globe

Schools Face Post-Depression Challenge

New Issues of Age Find Reflection in the Schoolroom

Saving Our Schools
First of 52 Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Crucial issues in education are born of crucial issues in society," says John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education. Pick up any newspaper, turn on the radio to any period of news comment, and the political and social sparks fairly fly. We live today in the midst of crises. Almost hourly, decisions of national and international import must be made. On every hand new interpretations of social relationships are wrested from sharp, unprecedented situations.

Education has ever been the expression of the age. It has also attempted to build for a new and better age. The call to save education from mediocrity and insignificance at such a time; and—in the midst of necessary revaluation—to preserve in our schools such educational traditions and practices as will enable them to turn out a citizenry equipped to build a sounder and more democratic social and economic structure—this is the challenge of today.

Saving the schools, then, is not alone a need of the depression. True enough, at a time when art, music and much else that would enrich the student's use of a coming greater leisure was dropped from the curriculum, when teachers went unpaid and schoolroom doors were closed, the public the more easily recognized the need of saving its schools. A burning building always attracts a crowd, even wins from the erstwhile indifferent passerby acts of self-sacrifice and heroism. What is less easily recognized, except by the specialist, is the need for strengthening and rebuilding after such a period of sharp emergency.

While the very life of the schools was in jeopardy and all were concerned with rescue, the world, as is its way, went on moving. The fire was over and the crowd ready to go home, but this vigorous old planet had only just got to the point of doing its own particular stuff. So now, what have we?

A world that sweeps into our midst a whirlwind of problems, social, economic, political, with nobody able to keep up with the solving of them. Yet if education is to be worth the name, it must equip our children not only to recognize and face these problems, but to solve them. More than this, it must so equip our children that they may do more than solve problems. They must learn to prevent at least some of these problems from taking form. They must deal with positive values, as better masters than we ourselves have been. This is their rightful heritage, and seeking to bring it about is generally conceded to be our responsibility and opportunity.

"Crucial Issues"

What are some of these "crucial issues in society" that Commissioner Studebaker would say give birth to "crucial issues in education"? Democracy, dreamed of but never thoroughly tried, is challenged on many fronts. Undeclared wars of international consequence present diplomatic and economic problems for which there seems no precedent on which to base a solution. A horrified people discover that crime and delinquency are wolves at the door of all right development of childhood and youth. Invention and the mechanization of industry and of daily life go forward with bewildering speed, placing in the hands of young people tools of human action that are constructive or destructive, depending upon the temper of those who use them; catapulting into the center of the arena for increasing periods of leisure, the development of new forms of industrial organization and of new ways of spending time and money.

Problem of Indifference

In the midst of all this, men and women of the United States, seeing the plastic mind of youth in all too many instances molded to the will of political and social leaders bent only upon developing their own plans; and seeing, also, in the democratic idea the great hope of a people able to think and act freely—turn as never before to education.

Someone has said that the great peril to democracy is indifference. It might be added that the great peril to the schools as essential supports of democracy is likewise indifference. If Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen are on the job in making come true the American dream of a higher and truer standard of living, they are equally on the job "saving the schools." The two are inseparable.

Thus it may not be a problem of closed schoolhouse doors—although

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Education Celebrated in Song

Education, as the basis of a citizenry capable of carrying on a democratic form of government, was one of the visions of the founders of the United States. This concept came near to being commemorated in the regularly used version of anthem, "America."

For two stanzas to the song—in addition to those originally written—were penned by Samuel Francis Smith, the author of "America." They were written about the time of the popularly-sung verses.

These little known stanzas follow:

Our glorious Land today
'Neath Education's sway,
Soars upward still.
Its halls of learning fair,
Whose Bounties all may share,
Behold them everywhere,
On vale and hill!

Thy safeguard, Liberty,
The school shall ever be—
Our nation's pride!
No tyrant hand shall smite,
While with encircling might,
All here are taught the Right,
With Truth allied.

Call Sounded to Meet Needs of Present and Future

Plaint of Soaring Beef Prices Brings Joy and Cash to Farmer

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Prices of prime beef cattle, moving steadily upward for four months, have reached the point where a farmer with three finished animals can take them to market and get enough money to buy a new automobile, tractor or mechanical corn picker and have some left to put in the bank.

It is not uncommon these days at Chicago stockyards for a single animal weighing upwards of 1300 pounds to bring $250, the highest price in 18 years and almost double the amount the farmer would have received a year ago. Back in 1933 the same animal would have brought somewhere around $95.

Ed Reiter, Dubuque county, Iowa, brought 39 head of prime steers to the stock yards this week and received $249.74 apiece for them.

While housewives complain about high prices and threaten boycott, the farmer with cattle ready for market (and not many have them), recalls that he fed many bushels of corn worth around $1.30 a bushel to fatten them. He insists he must get close to 20 cents a pound, hoofs, hide, tail and bones to make a profit. He also points out that he took

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Black Takes Seat On Supreme Bench; Protest Deferred

Levitt Charge Based on Black's Vote as Senator to Increase Pay

Action Is Declared To Invalidate Him

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The arguments challenging the right of Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court, which were advanced at today's session of the Court by Albert Levitt, former federal judge in the Virgin Islands, and referred by Chief Justice Hughes to the Clerk of the Court, were as follows:

1. Levitt, a member of the Supreme Court bar, "is an humble officer of said court," and as such has a duty and right to present information or knowledge that any person is engaging in any "unlawful activity which will interfere with or prevent the proper and lawful administration of justice in the Supreme Court."

2. Levitt as an attorney "has the right to ask that only those persons who have been lawfully appointed as chief justice or as associate justices should be permitted to sit as judges in causes and controversies which come before the Supreme Court for trial and judgment."

3. The Constitution provided that "no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

4. The judicial code provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices.

5. On March 1, 1937, Congress passed an act permitting justices to retire at full pay of $20,000 a year when they become 70 and have served 10 years. Retired justices are eligible for service on lower courts.

6. This Retirement Act "did increase the emoluments of the justices of the Supreme Court."

7. Justice Black was a senator when the act was passed "and so was ineligible to be appointed to any civil office . . . the emoluments of which had been increased" by the legislation.

8. Justice Willis van Devanter retired on June 2 in accordance with the Retirement Act.

9. The retirement "did not annul or vacate his commission as an associate justice" and he "still is an associate justice."

10. The Supreme Court "lawfully still consists of only one chief justice and eight associate justices, including Associate Justice Willis van Devanter."

11. "There is not now, and there has not been since the retirement of the said Willis van Devanter, any vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court."

12. President Roosevelt, on Aug. 16 "did purport to appoint" Black, then a Senator to be an associate justice and the Senate "did purport to confirm the purported appointment."

13. The "purported appointment and purported confirmation . . . were and are unlawful, null and void" because Black was "ineligible."

Black Fifth Democratic Member of High Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Justice Hugo L. Black is the seventy-sixth person to serve on the Supreme Court since it first met in 1790.

Mr. Justice Black was the first justice appointed by President Roosevelt. Members of the court traditionally refrain from partisan political activity, but based on their previous politics there now are five Democrats on the tribunal. The party has a majority of members for the first time since 1864.

Other Democrats sitting are Messrs. Justices McReynolds, Brandeis, Butler and Cardozo. Republicans are Chief Justice Hughes, Messrs. Justice Sutherland, Stone and Roberts. Mr. Justice Black is the fifth man to step directly from the Senate to the court.

Court Defers Action on Levitt Protest to Seating Black

Decision May Be Announced Oct. 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—In a scene in which all the drama lay in what was not said and what lay beneath the surface, the Supreme Court commenced its new term today with Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black sitting with his eight colleagues.

As though resolved to ignore the suspense that has focussed national attention on the marble-walled Supreme Court chamber, the justices today, not excepting the pale, sharp featured Mr. Justice Black, sat with set faces, and the Chief Justice grimly bowled over the only event of the day that might have made an incident.

This was the effort of Patrick Henry Kelley, a Boston attorney, to ask the members of the court to give immediate attention to his proposal to name a special committee of bar members to investigate Mr. Justice Black's eligibility.

Mr. Kelley, who appeared unfamiliar with Supreme Court procedure, first attempted to make his motion as new members of the Supreme Court bar were being admitted. When he finally succeeded in making it, the petition was simply referred by the Chief Justice to the clerk of the court.

This was the fate also of the petition filed by Albert Levitt, a former assistant attorney general, challenging the eligibility of Mr. Justice Black on technical grounds. The Levitt petition, which in effect asks permission to file a suit, was referred to the clerk with announcement by the Chief Justice that it would be taken under advisement.

Judicial Decorum Preserved

That was all. Aside from the appearance of Mr. Justice Black, the unusual throngs of sightseers gathered in the court corridors and the press of newspaper men there was nothing to distinguish today from similar scenes at any first day of a new term. It was a complete victory for judicial decorum.

Whatever inner emotion the justices may have felt was concealed under many layers of professional reserve. The aloof and austere surroundings of the great tribunal gave no encouragement either to any show of the excitement which may have pounded in the hearts of the sightseers, some of whom had waited for hours for a chance at one of the 300 seats.

Outside, there was the same story. A slow, steady drizzle came down on the white marble Esplanade and marble steps which, on sunny days, reflect a blinding brilliance. There were no anti-Black handbills distributed, such as had been threatened, no demonstration. The Esplanade fountains threw dull waters into a wet sky. It seemed to mark the end of one phase at least of the Black controversy that has kept the nation agog.

Inside, long queues waited in the hopeless effort to get one of the few seats. The more fortunate reporters were given their usual accommodations, at one side of the lofty chamber. The court was filled but there was no visible crowding. It was noticeable that the white satin hangings which have been draped from the ceiling of the lofty chamber over the rich red velvet curtains at the end behind the judges, were still in place. These were hung there to reflect better light, in which the big parthenon-like temple of justice is woefully lacking.

Black Self-Contained

It was noticeable, too, that the assorted seats on the bench had been shifted around as is done after each change in membership. Those familiar with the crotchets of the justices noticed that the special dome-shaped desk lamp which Mr. Justice Brandeis favors had been moved from one side of the long bench to the other, to mark his new place.

Abruptly after 12 the customary call of "oyez, oyez!" brought the audience to its feet and the justices entered, Mr. Justice Black among them, on the extreme left as the court faced the audience, next to Mr. Justice Roberts. Their faces were calm and unruffled. Those familiar with Mr. Justice Black detected a slight self-consciousness but his traditional coolness did not desert him. He did not speak throughout the brief sitting, nor did any other member of the court save the Chief Justice.

The latter announced without ceremony that Hugo L. Black of Alabama had been nominated to the bench, had presented proper credentials and had taken the oath previously. This meant that the new justice dispensed with the customary formality of repeating the jurist's oath in the Supreme Court chamber.

It was at this point, after the Chief Justice had asked if there were any admissions to the bar, that Mr. Kelly rose and in a strong voice substantially higher than that customarily used in the calm chamber identified himself as "John Patrick Kelly of Boston" and said he wished to ask a question.

There was no flicker of emotion

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Mr. Justice Black's Dilemma: Editorial Page.

Duke of Windsor's U. S. Visit Stirs Britain's Popular Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4—Britain's popular press makes the day's big news the story of the Duke of Windsor announcement from Paris of the forthcoming visit of himself and the Duchess to the United States and Germany to study housing and working conditions.

A Paris communiqué stated, "The Duke of Windsor has always interested himself in the well-being of the working man; he looks forward to opportunities that future travels to other countries may afford of gaining further experience of this subject."

There has been considerable criticism lately of the way the popular press continues to play up the ex-King's activities even when of the most trivial nature. Even readers of these papers have written protesting that the Duke's day-to-day doings do not warrant the space given to them. But today's announcement is in a different category.

The Duke's sincerity in seeking better conditions for the working classes was undoubted. In the South Wales mining area, for instance, he retains affection and respect for the fearless manner in which he brought to light the deplorable living and working conditions in the distressed areas.

Moreover he had wide practical experience as a landlord in the Duchy of Cornwall estate in a comparatively poor part of London where he earned an excellent reputation for the administration of his property. He also owned property in other parts of England, all of which reverted to the crown on his abdica-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Colleges to Teach War Horror In Campaign to Promote Peace

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—Students of Hobart and William Smith colleges here will be required to study the horrors of war as a prerequisite to a bachelor's degree.

The course is part of a four-year study of citizenship, taught by Dr. Leonard A. Lawson, professor of international relations, who plans to emphasize "war and its aftermath," with extended discussion of "realities of the battlefield."

International bankers and lawyers, manufacturers and munitions makers, statesmen and diplomats, veterans and war correspondents will address the young men from Hobart and girls from William Smith.

Extension of war to civilian population, particularly in attacks by air; voluntary service as compared with conscription; equal conscription of both life and property to remove personal profit from war; financing of war by international loans and subsequent default—all will be analyzed.

Peace Is Objective

"The object of the course," said Dr. Lawson, "is to promote peace and every sincere program for peace will be sympathetically studied, from extreme pacifism to the strategy of impregnable defense.

"The only point not to be represented is the obsolete view of the maniac who welcomes war as an occasion benefit to mankind as a means of reducing surplus population, securing national expansion or fulfilling ambitions of economic imperialism over weaker peoples."

Dr. Lawson said the course would present an objective study of war as an institution in human society and more especially with reference to the increasing range of its effects upon contemporary civilization, politically, economically, socially and culturally.

Background To Be Studied

In it will be studied the conditions and attitudes responsible for war; war as an instrument of sovereign power for the enforcement of rights and settlement of disputes and as a means of self-defense; the conduct of war as governed by principles of international law and in violation of them; the laws of neutrality and the position of neutral states in time of war.

The course also will endeavor to analyze and appraise the framework of available institutions, administrative agencies and public policies designed to reduce the chances of war.

"This will be followed by an inquiry into reasons for their obvious inadequacy, with a view to the discovery of more effective means of controlling war and maintaining peace," Dr. Lawson said.

Wages and Dividends Up in '36

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—An increasing proportion of the national income went for compensation to employees and dividend payments during 1936, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

Analyzing a previous report fixing last year's national income at $62,056,000,000, the department said dividends took 7.4 per cent of the total—only slightly below the 7.6 per cent proportion recorded for 1929.

"Labor's share was 66.5 per cent in 1936 as compared with 64 per cent in 1929 and a low of 64 per cent in 1932," the report said, adding that work relief wages accounted for 3.3 per cent of the entire national income last year, compared with 2.3 per cent in 1935.

If work-relief wages were excluded from the income figures, the department said compensation to workers would have declined last year under 1935.

Salaries of Executives Rise Faster Than Wages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Corporation reports indicate salaries of top executives increased twice as fast last year as ordinary workers.

The pay checks of 179 leading industrialists and merchants jumped on the average 15.66 per cent, an analysis of reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission showed. The Labor Department reported workers in manufacturing industries got an average boost of 8 per cent in 1936.

The list of executives included $25,000-a-year men on up to the General Motors' $561,311 Alfred P. Sloan Jr. Some of them got pay cuts, including a drop from $203,332 to $180,000 for Chairman Charles M. Schwab of Bethlehem Steel.

The 179 men received $13,800,431 in their last fiscal year (mostly coinciding with the calendar year 1936, but several running up as far as May, 1937). In the previous year the same men were paid $11,845,105, making the average raise $10,923 per man.

Temperance Sunday To Be Held Oct. 31

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Methodist churches will observe World Temperance Sunday on Oct. 31. Both the northern and southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as the Methodist Protestant Church, will observe the day.

A large number of other denominations will also observe Temperance Sunday. In fact, the Sunday schools of practically all the denominations that are following topics arranged by the International Council of Religious Education will have a temperance lesson provided in their church literature for that day.

In many an annual Temperance Day has been observed on some Sunday during the year for more than half a century, the first observance dating back to Sept. 25, 1881.

Efforts are now being made to secure necessary action by the religious bodies in the several countries of the world in order that the same Sunday each year may be observed by all denominations and religious groups around the world.

The International Council of Religious Education has been conducting negotiations to that end with the British group, and the World League Against Alcoholism, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church and other international groups are using their efforts in this direction.

Journal Opposes Co-Operative For Hospital Care

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American Medical Association, in the October issue of the American Medical Journal, charges that the Group Health Association, being organized in Washington, is unsound, that it has been formed in a manner to elude the laws of the District of Columbia, and that it may "disturb" private practice in the district.

The journal declares that the Group Health Association has a contract with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and that the latter has made an appropriation to support the enterprise.

The Health Association, though composed so far of employees of the Federal Home Loan Bank, is open to all government employees except soldiers and sailors, the Medical Journal says. Its purpose is to supply, without profit to the corporation, medical, surgical and hospital care. Family membership is offered at $39.60 a year, and individual membership at $26.40.

The American Medical Association has long opposed such "cooperative" medical plans, believing that the practice of the private physician would suffer.

"It is hardly likely," the association's bureau of legal medicine says, "that it will ever be able to pay operating expenses."

'Air Sickness' Is Mental State, Biologist Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—"Air sickness" is a mental state, according to Dr. E. C. Schneider, professor of biology at Wesleyan University, and if a person flying at a high altitude thinks he is going to be ill, he probably will be.

"When the railroad up Pike's Peak was first announced, it was said that because of the altitude, anyone who made the trip would be sick," Dr. Schneider told a meeting of the Aero Medical Association at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here Saturday, "and a majority of the first passengers were sick. Sickness was inevitable.

"In other cases, people have been transported over a divide when they were not aware of their altitude and showed no ill effects."

The consensus was that "air sickness" was due, first, to a person's mental attitude toward flying and altitude, and secondly, to lack of oxygen.

Dr. Schneider's remarks followed the reading of a paper by Prof. R. A. McFarland of Harvard University on "The Effects of Low Oxygen on Normal Man." He told of results of a flight he made over the Pacific Ocean on the China Clipper recently to study the effects of altitudes on members of the crew. Dr. McFarland said they were in the air 125 hours, the pilots working two hours and resting one hour. The altitude varied from 8000 to 11,000 feet, he added, and examination of the crew before, during and after the flight showed that they had a high degree of physical and mental fitness.

50,000,000 Listeners On Black's Radiocast

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—If everyone in this country owning a radio set tuned in on the radiocast by Justice Hugo L. Black, his potential listening audience reached 85,000,000. That figure is based on the assumption that all of the 25,000,000 homeowned receivers were picking up his talk.

More conservatively, however, broadcasters estimated his audience at a possible 50,000,000, for his talk was made available to the 136 stations of the NBC network, the 105 of CBS, the 72 of MBS and the nine of Intercity.

Added to that are the listeners via the short wave, the number of which could not be estimated.

Negro Lynched in Florida

MILTON, Fla., Oct. 4 (AP)—Four men, waylaying Sheriff Joe Allen on the highway near Fort Walton, Fla., late last night, seized and lynched a Negro prisoner.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict that the Negro, listed as J. C. Evans, 30, came to his end at the hands of "parties unknown." They reported no clues had been found to the identity of the four men, whom Sheriff Allen said he could not recognize. The lynching was the third in Florida in recent months.

Loam Used in Exposition

Eighty-eight thousand tons of rich loam will be used to cover Treasure Island, man-made site of San Francisco's 1939 Exposition on San Francisco Bay.

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Youth Praised at Conference In New York on Current Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—American youth had the center of the stage at the opening of the annual New York Herald Tribune conference here today and heard itself praised by a score of speakers led by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor LaGuardia.

Several thousand clubwomen settled into chairs which they will occupy for five sessions today and tomorrow and heard the first of the "current problems" scheduled for discussion at the conference dealt with in a way to prove that it is no problem at all.

Both in the speeches of the adults about youth and in the accounts which youthful speakers gave of their efforts to hold up during the depression there was considerable philosophy and no bitterness.

Mrs. Roosevelt, after saying that youth has met a difficult period quite as successfully as any other age has done, analyzed as one of the great causes for present trouble "the distrust we have of each other, which brings about fear, and fear is the basis for all our other evils."

Lack of Honesty

Mrs. Roosevelt added: "The reason for this distrust is that there is a lack of honesty and integrity in all our dealings as individuals or as a nation. When we make an agreement either as individuals or as groups or even as a nation, we have no real sense of security that the agreement will be kept.

"If we are going to have any firmer foundation in the course of the next few years for mutual understanding, this attitude toward each other must change and that will only come through a change in the next generation.

"We may not always like the type of conscience which motivated many of our forebears, but we will have to acknowledge that they were strong people. A good deal of conscience and a certain amount of iron in the soul will be needed by the youth of this generation.

"It has come upon us so gradually that I think most of my generation hardly realizes how very soft we have become. We think life is hard and the problems surrounding us are very difficult to meet. I wonder how we would meet just one day of ordinary living such as our great-grandparents lived.

Something Lost

"We may like many of our own characteristics far better than those of our great grandparents—still they had something which we have lost and I rather think that if we are going to escape chaos in the future we have got to recapture their conscience and some of their strength. We may mix it with some things that we have learned which are good—greater tolerance, the realization that life was meant for joy as well as for duty. Out of the present turmoil youth must build with honesty a pattern for living on a plane which will allow us to do away with fear. If we can trust each other we can build the world of tomorrow on firmer ground."

Mayor LaGuardia pictured the United States as more interested in welfare than in warfare and as having seen certain truths, that economic security cannot be left to the hazards of the elements or the selfishness of men, that education is a concomitant to democracy and does not blend with poverty, that building better homes for people is greater than the conquest of new lands and the conquering of strange peoples, and that unless there is work for all there are profits for none.

There are more jobs today and they are paying more but the competition for them is keen said William Loren Batt, president of SKF industries.

Youth Testifies

A group of young persons described how they are managing against adverse conditions, Martha and Edward Bayne, both of whom are sharing marriage and work and meanwhile looking forward to the economic security which will enable them to have children; Julian Hunt, architectural designer, who with his brothers has transformed the old family home into an inn and added buildings for the particular home industry in which each is interested.

Miss Bernice Fitz-Gibbon, advertising director at the John Wanamaker store, coupled her comment that she has hired scores of young people in the past 15 years, not one of whom has failed, with the advice that it is not necessary to be born with "anything" because "everything can be learned," that "everyone can gather and deposit ideas which is all there is to originality, and that not psychology but common sense is needed in the advertising business."

Miss Mary Lewis, vice-president of Best & Co., described this as the golden age for women. C. M. Chester, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers and chairman of the General Foods Corporation, gave the results of a survey of young girls, one third of whom think it possible to marry on $20 a week or less, one half of whom put the figure at $25 a week, and the rest of whom thought that $30 would do it.

Stringfellow Barr, president of St. John's College, Annapolis, stated that none of the current problems will be solved until "we come to ourselves, until we know who we are, until we possess our souls."

The struggle of United States newspapers to preserve free speech was the second topic of the conference, James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, picturing it as a double problem with obligations for the press to be fearless and honest and for the people to recognize truth and use it intelligently to protect and defend themselves.

Harold Cross of Columbia University described the attempt to impose licenses taxes on 13 Louisiana newspapers, "twelve of which had been openly and vigorously opposed to the Huey Long faction."

Black Takes Seat on Court

(Continued from Page 1)

on the Chief Justice's face. "Are you moving an admission to the bar?" he demanded quietly.

"No," said Kelly, "I merely wish—"

"Then you are out of order," the Chief Justice interrupted. Mr. Kelly made signs of continuing but an attendant touched his elbow. Mr. Justice Black did not change expression.

When admissions were concluded Mr. Kely again attempted to assail the Olympian Heights. The Chief Justice again asked if the motion were in writing.

"It is," said Mr. Kely, exhibiting a piece of white paper with writing on it.

"If it is in writing," the Chief Justice replied, "you may submit it to the clerk."

Mr. Kelly, who walks with a limp, moved over and left the petition with the clerk. It said merely—"I request a hearing on the title of Mr. Justice Black to sit on this court."

Later on Mr. Levitt rose and in a quiet, respectful voice identified himself and similarly asked permission to file his suit.

"You may submit it to the clerk and it will be taken under advisement," responded the Chief Justice with the same air of lofty detachment. A few minutes later the brief session closed, as uneventfully as it had begun.

The Levitt petition does not raise the Klan issue. It holds Mr. Justice Black not entitled to his seat because he voted for the Sumners Retirement Law increased the "emoluments of office," and also that Mr. Justice Vandevanter's retirement does not constitute a vacancy in the sense that the old-fashioned "resignation" would have done.

For the moment at any rate the appointment of Mr. Justice Black enhanced, rather than diminished, the uncertainty surrounding the whole Supreme Court situation.

Some Results

In the first place there arose the immediate challenge of his seat by Albert Levitt, former Assistant Attorney General.

Secondly, and with that out of the way, a new uncertainty would follow. Would any member of the Senate, just named to the high court, feel sufficiently impartial regarding laws which he had helped to pass to sit in judgment on their constitutionality?

Roman Catholic, Jew, Negro on Black Staff

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black's office force is composed of a Jew and two Roman Catholics, one of them a Negro.

This became known today when the Justice appointed as his law clerk Jerome A. Cooper of Birmingham.

"He is of the Jewish faith," said a statement issued in connection with the appointment.

Earlier Mr. Justice Black had appointed Miss Anne Butt, a Roman Catholic, as his secretary and the Supreme Court had designated Leon Smallwood, a Negro and Roman Catholic, as his messenger.

In the case of Mr. Justice Black it was freely forecast that he would withdraw from judgment in cases involving those laws in which he had taken an active part in passing. But in this event, it was obvious that the New Deal might not after all receive the help it had expected from Mr. Justice Black's elevation.

There have been two hypothetical cycles in the Supreme Court's attitude to the radical New Deal laws. In the first place there was a series of sharp defeats culminating in the NRA rejection. The "score" of the New Deal in constitutionality tests stood 11 to 2 against it. Then, according to this enumeration, the balance shifted from conservative to liberal side, or else the New Deal lawyers took greater care in preparing cases. At any rate, the "score" has now shifted to 16 to 11 in the New Deal's favor. A major event in the liberal-conservative tussle was the high court's own shift to validate minimum wage legislation, 5 to 4, which it had previously held unconstitutional, also 5 to 4.

How Court Stood

Mr. Justice Roberts and Chief Justice Hughes have held the balance of power, with the liberals Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, on one side, and the conservatives Van Devanter (now retired), Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler, on the other.

It is into this situation of internal stress and strain that the Black appointment is injected.

Oath Taken by Justices Of the Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Here is the text of the judicial oath administered to new justices of the supreme court:

I, (name of justice), do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

Church Members Respond to Plea Of Loyalty Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Response throughout America to loyalty days, observed yesterday and Saturday in accordance with proclamations by President Roosevelt and Governors of 31 states, brought a gratifying increase in church attendance, the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery reported today.

Telegraphed statements from various parts of the United States showed the annual program, designed to stimulate church attendance and membership, had been more successful in its objective this year than ever before, the committee said.

Five hundred churches participated in the program in Los Angeles, Calif., for example, and the Rev. H. L. Herberts, secretary of the local committee, estimated that work would be carried on during the year through revived interest in religion and human welfare.

Few Empty Pews

A survey of church attendance in Chicago and other cities of the Middle West was reported to have shown a minimum of empty pews. Thousands of church organizations participated in the program in that area, regarding which C. F. Jackman, regional director, estimated the loyalty days had been unusually successful.

New York pastors reported congregations and the attendance of many persons who would not ordinarily have been present at church services.

The observance focused attention on the fact the United States is estimated to have 60,000,000 church members, but only 210,000 church edifices, with the inevitable conclusion that if the loyalty days had succeeded in attracting all communicants into congregations yesterday the seating capacity of churches would have been over-taxed.

Efforts Bear Fruit

"While we by no means claim sole credit for recorded increases this Sunday, we do feel our steady efforts for a period of months to build up a heightened church consciousness has borne fruit that cannot be measured statistically," said Charles V. Vickrey, secretary of the committee.

"Our committee does not regard loyalty days as an end in themselves, but rather as the beginning of a co-operative effort to call all citizens or religious obligations and privileges every day in the year.

"The goal from now on is to see every citizen in a house of worship every week."

Mr. Vickery held the chief assets of the nation were not in its financial resources but in the moral character of the citizens. The church and related institutions are major factors in the conservation of that moral force, he said.

Czechoslovakian Pact Held Menace To Shoe Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Secretary Hull vigorously defended his reciprocal trade agreement policy in commenting today on an advertisement in a Binghamton, N. Y., newspaper criticizing it. The Secretary characterized the advertisement as propaganda. If a trade agreement were concluded with Czechoslovakia, he said, the boot and shoe industry in this country generally would benefit.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—A reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, now being negotiated by Secretary of State Cordell S. Hull, drew concerted protests from municipal organizations and shoe factory employees in three New York State cities Saturday.

At the same time a full page statement, opposing the treaty and terming it a "menace" appeared in editions of the Binghamton Sun. It was signed by workers of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, located at Endicott, N. Y.

"It will have the effect," the statement said of the proposed treaty, "not only of reducing the existing tariff on all manufactured goods included in the agreement but will also, under the most favored nation tariff law, permit all other foreign countries to ship goods into our country on the same basis as Czechoslovakia.

"This applies not only to shoes nor does it affect shoe workers alone. The same menace threatens workers throughout America, whose living standards, if this trend continues, may be reduced to the level of the workers of China."

Twenty thousand workers are employed in four shoe manufacturing plants at Binghamton, Endicott and Johnson City. "It is difficult," the statement concluded, "for thinking Americans to understand why our Government should be considering the negotiation . . . involving concessions to Czechoslovakia in face of the fact that that country already has taken practically all of our export business away from American shoe manufacturers . . . and is now making serious inroads in our domestic market."

Manufacturers Design Model Village for Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Erection of a full-scale model village, representing a segment of a community of 3500, is planned for the 1939 New York World's Fair, to illustrate modern residential building, an announcement by Grover A. Whalen, president of the exposition, says.

The village is to occupy a site of 10 acres, upon which will be built between 30 and 35 houses, a community arts center, nursery school, playground and business structures. The cost is estimated in excess of $1,500,000.

Mr. Whalen said the project originated with manufacturers of housing materials and appliances.

Radio Called 'Public Utility;' McNinch Hints Rate Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Frank R. McNinch, taking over chairmanship of the Federal Communications Commission, described radio as a "public utility" and indicated that Congress might be asked to give the commission power to regulate radio advertising rates.

The Communications Commission has been a center of controversy and Mr. McNinch, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, was named by President Roosevelt to clear up the situation. He told newsmen at his first conference there would be "no covering up." He offered fullest publicity.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that while the statute does not now provide for regulation of radio rates, I question the wisdom of a policy that would leave forever free from public control the regulation of charges by any public utility," he said.

Regarding newspaper ownership of radio outlets, Mr. McNinch said he had not made up his mind but that it was "an important problem to be throught through." The matter might be submitted to Congress, he said, with such recommendations as the commission might wish to offer as a policy.

Not "Common Carrier"

Mr. McNinch emphasized his attitude toward radio as a public utility, "just as much" as telephone and telegraph service. Telephone and telegraph communications, he said, were "common carriers" and radio was not. But he said it was not necessary for a service to be a common carrier in order to be classed as a public utility.

Mr. McNinch said there was no "vested right" in any broadcasting license, and he was going to do what he could "to break up what has been called "traffic in licenses."

"Licensees have nothing to sell except physical property," he said.

Asked if there wasn't a "good will" value in radio stations, he said, "there can be none if the license is for a limited term which can only be renewed by the commission. The statute forbids vested rights."

He added—"regulation does not mean strangulation, but it does mean regulation by the commission and not being regulated by anybody."

Opposed to Monopoly

Prospective purchasers of radio broadcasting stations, he said, were "put on notice by the statute that there was nothing they could buy except the willingness to transfer a license, if the commission agrees."

He said he was opposed to any monopoly of radio stations "except in a situation where the public can be better served." he said he had "no feeling about networks owning stations." The chairman said in his opinion there was no fundamental difference between a local and a national monopoly.

Mr. McNinch said that as chairman of the commission he will sit on all three divisions—radio, telephone and telegraph—and would "not permit my energies to be absorbed in any one division." He said that while there is more popular interest in radio, "the telephone and telegraph affects materially the economic interest of the people."

Chinese in 'Strategic' Retreat

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4 (AP)—Chinese troops fell back one mile yesterday in what they termed another "strategic withdrawal" on the shell-raked front northwest of Shanghai.

Fighting continued along the Lotien-Liuhong sectors stretching inland from the Yangtse. Both sides suffered heavy casualties.

Once again Americans evacuating Shanghai were endangered by shellfire. Twenty American women and children—the families of naval officers—were forced to flee below decks on the U. S. Minesweeper Finch.

Shells from Japanese warships bombarding Pootung, rich industrial center across the Whangpoo from Shanghai, passed over the American vessel.

During the shelling Lieut. R. G. Rickover remained on the bridge to move the ship out of the danger zone. He reported the Japanese displayed poor marksmanship but said the erratic dispersion of the shells may have been due to worn-out gun linings. A huge fire lit up the Pootung waterfront.

Japanese army authorities said earlier they had achieved only slight gains. A Japanese spokesman said both Chinese and Japanese suffered heavy losses in the Liuhong-Lotien sector where Japanese advanced slowly through muddy rice paddies. Then Chinese announced withdrawal to fortified lines a mile farther inland.

The Japanese army claimed occupation of 30 small villages in three days of fighting. They also reported that for the first time Chinese were shelling them with eight-inch guns.

After a two-day battle, Japanese captured the walled city of Tehchow, only 60 miles north of the Yellow River. The push into Shantung started with occupation of Sangyuan, railroad city north of Tehchow.

Telephoned advices from the north said the Japanese were flanking Chinese troops in Shansi province.

Since the new Sino-Japanese conflict started July 7, Japanese have occupied all or parts of five North China provinces—Hopei, Chahar, Shansi, Shantung and Suiyuan.

Chinese military authorities today ordered the United States destroyer squadron No. 5 to vacate Chefoo harbor in Shantung province 400 miles north of Shanghai, within 48 hours.

American and other foreign authorities were warned the Chinese might find it necessary to blow up the mole wharf in Chefoo harbor.

Foreign shipping, including the concentration of American naval destroyers, was cautioned that the harbor would be unsafe after elapse of the designated period.

The destroyer squadron moored in Chefoo harbor included the 8900-ton mother ship Black Hawk and 15 other naval units.

Japan's land forces already have crossed into Shantung from the northwest and captured the walled city of Tebchow, only 60 miles north of the Yellow River. Apparently the Chinese believed an effort would be made to land a second Japanese army on Shantung soil.

American destroyers at Chefoo, in addition to the Black Hawk, are the Pillsbury, Pope, Ford and Paul Jones. The squadron is under Commander H. M. Briggs of the United States Asiatic fleet.

Federal Merchant Ships To Avoid Conflict Zones

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Maritime commission officials have disclosed that Government merchant ships are being routed to keep them out of the danger zones of the Chinese and Spanish conflicts.

The ships, said officials, would not enter those zones unless the evacuation of refugees made it necessary.

There are nine vessels at the present, owned by the Government and operated privately under management contracts, that come near the war zones. Five operate through the Mediterranean and four to the Orient. They have been rerouted, however, to avoid the troubled areas.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 10; Nov. 7, 14; Dec. 5, 12; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 17, Nov. 21, Dec 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO 560kc, on Oct. 10, 17, 24.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Oct. 10 24; Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 17; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KFBB, 1280kc, on Oct. 24, Nov. 28, Dec. 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 10 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2 1938

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Oct. 10, 17, 24; Nov 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26

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Diamond solitaire, four round diamonds, and two baguette diamonds, platinum mount - 200.00
Matching wedding ring, two baguette and four round diamonds, platinum mount - 65.00

DIAMOND BIRKS MERCHANTS
PRINCIPAL CITIES IN CANADA

Curtailment of Relief Held To Produce Illusory Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 4—New Jersey unemployment relief payments are 40 per cent below minimum subsistence standards, according to Douglass H. MacNeil, formerly research director of the state Emergency Relief Administration. In the face of the low grants in this state, in New York and in Massachusetts, families on the relief roll receive 90 per cent of the minimum subsistence standard, he said; in Connecticut, 85 per cent; in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, 75 per cent, and in Maryland, 60 per cent.

An exception to the New Jersey average is had in Newark, the largest city of the state, which provides about 80 per cent of the subsistence level, he added.

Mr. MacNeil said he was making detailed analysis of the New Jersey relief system for the committee on social security of the Social Science Research Council and indicated it would show that arbitrary curtailment of relief allotments by municipalities resulted in "illusory savings." He explained that municipalities pay in other ways, as when indigent families are provided with hospitalization.

"The children," he noted, "become poor pupils and are retarded, or they become delinquent. That costs money."

Mr. MacNeil said that his survey showed there had been a heavy loss by owners of houses occupied by relief families and that at one time, 50 per cent of these unemployed on the relief rolls were delinquent in rent. He placed the loss to landlords from this cause at $9,000,000 a year.

Municipal administration of relief was inefficient, since towns of 10,000 or less populations did not have sufficient resources to set up a proper administrative system, he held, adding that small communities often look on relief recipients as "pariahs." He declared that in rural communities the policy is sometimes "little short of vicious."

Mr. MacNeil was opposed to the separation of work relief from direct relief by placing them under different administrations.

"We now have direct relief, Works Progress Administration, the state Board of Children's Guardians, old age pension and a few other public agencies," he recalled. "Sometimes a single family gets income from all these sources. Even though the subsistence may be entirely legitimate, it means a separate social worker from each agency, separate sets of records, and so on, and one agency does not always know exactly what the other is doing."

Yugoslav-Hungary Pact Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 4—An understanding between Yugoslavia and Hungary is in prospect, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslav Premier, announced at the opening of Yugoslavia's first big state iron and steel factory in Zenitza, Bosnia.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch pointed out that Yugoslavia had already established friendly relations with Bulgaria and Italy so that only the question of Hungary remained unsettled. Dr. Stoyadinovitch's paper, Vreme, devoted an editorial this morning to the same subject and after expressing regret over the failure of recent negotiations at Geneva between the Little Entente and Hungary intimated that Yugoslavia would insist on pushing the matter forward to a successful conclusion.

Yugoslavia, it added, is ready to grant to Hungary the right of equality in arms and has already introduced a satisfactory regime for Hungarian minorities.

Vreme even intimated that Hungary is willing to sign a non-aggression pact with Yugoslavia—a fact which is doubted in some diplomatic circles.

The article is regarded as a hint to Roumania that Yugoslavia has done its duty by the Little Entente and doesn't wish to wait much longer to sign an agreement of friendship with its northern neighbor. Dr. Stoyadinovitch pointed out in his Zenitza speech that although this new iron mill will make weapons, Yugoslavia hopes to protect its boundaries by friendship rather than by guns. He also emphasized Yugoslavia's striking economic advance.

City of New York in 20,000 Pieces Shown at City Planning Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—What is held to be the world's largest jig-saw puzzle—a geographical model of New York City containing 20,000 pieces—was placed on display at the American Museum of Natural History here today in connection with an exhibit by the city planning committee of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The exposition, which contains entries from a dozen American cities is sponsored by the New York Young Men's Board of Trade and technically supervised by the Municipal Art Society of New York. Long-term planning and slum clearance are featured in the displays.

Cartographic engineers of the Works Progress Administration designed the New York City model as an aid to city planning, building it to a scale of 300 feet to the inch. Their efforts resulted in a model 23 feet wide and 37 feet long.

Besides providing the lay observer with a picture of New York City which could only be had from an airplane flown at considerable height on a clear day, the model can serve many technical purposes, it was said. Such is the nature of the construction that existing blocks and streets can be replaced with blocks representing improvements. Blocks removed also can be studied for revisions to the city plan.

Kidnap Search Pressed

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Federal agents stepped up the pace of their investigation of the yet unsolved kidnaping of Charles S. Ross Sept. 10. Earl J. Connelly, Department of Justice operative, came to Chicago, presumably to take an active part in the hunt for the retired manufacturer who was abducted last Saturday night.

'A Wave of the Ocean, a Bird on the Wing'

Wide World

Feeding Gulls on Pacific Coast Steamer

When the Last "Good-By" Has Merged Into One Murmur With the Sea, and the Last Clank of a Cable Ceased to Ring Upon the Deck, Then the Calls of the Gulls Draw the Passengers' Attention to Their Swooping Quest for Food. Feeding the Gulls Is a Popular Pastime With Summer Travelers Voyaging Between Los Angeles Harbor and Catalina Island, Calif. Like Passengers Leaving New York or Liverpool or Galway or Le Havre, Those Who Sail the Pacific Find Ever Fresh Delight in the Graceful Dipping and Soaring of These Birds of the Sea. With a Flash of Silver They Weave a Moving Pattern of Horizontal Shading Against a Background of Deep Azure. They Follow Like a Prolonged Parting From the Friends Now Scarcely Visible Ashore

Head G-Man Denounces 'Convict Coddling'

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, today assailed "interfering meddlers" who intercede for criminals and at "convict-coddling, sentimental, silly parole boards" who free prisoners unwisely.

He addressed the International Association of Chiefs of Police after Chief Leon V. Jenkins, of Portland, Ore., in the president's address opening the 44th annual convention, had taken the members to task for "trial and error" methods in handling strike disorders. Mr. Hoover told the association about a citizen in the West who secured the release of a suspect, but found later that the man had spent most of his life in jail and was still wanted.

"There is not one of you who is not afflicted with this interfering sort of 'good fellow'," Mr. Hoover said. "I suggest that these interfering meddlers be called on the carpet and shown just what they have done to impede the efficiency of your department.

Assails Convict Coddling

"One of our common foes in connection with proper law enforcement remains the administration of parole as it is practiced in too many of our states.

"Our parole scandals are un-American. It is a filthy betrayal of the American people to practice the easy, ill-considered release of dangerous felons—we must consecrate ourselves to a never-ending battle against this slimy, unwholesome and utterly reprehensible condition."

Newspapers, Mr. Hoover continued, are one of the policeman's "greatest aids and one of our best friends," although they are sometimes a stumbling block in the pursuit of a criminal.

In his address to the chiefs from every section of the United States, Latin America and Canada, Chief Jenkins said "public disorders have never been given any real attention in our deliberations.

Agitators and Disorders

"It is practically impossible for a police chief to find out how to handle strikes except by trial and error.

"We need to do some straight thinking about the relations of agitators to strikes and other disorders. We all know that professional agitators have done and are doing much to cause strikes and riots.

"We have got to learn how to teach our police officers the proper attitude toward both sides in a controversy," Chief Jenkins continued. "We have got to study carefully the kinds of police equipment—horses, tear gas, riot sticks—and find out which type suits the situation. We have got to study police tactics, how many men to use, how to use them, and so on."

An open discussion, with emphasis on handling strike disorders, will be led Thursday by Commissioner of Police James P. Allman of Chicago and Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine of New York.

Turning to other police problems, Chief Jenkins declared that "no magic formula has yet been devised to solve the traffic problem."

"According to present indications the country's traffic toll will reach a new high this year. In spite of this, real progress is being made."

He suggested that a resolution be adopted in appreciation of contributions received from automobile interests to finance the study of traffic problems.

The problem of juvenile delinquency, said Chief Jenkins, "is not one that can be solved by the police department alone."

"We have a serious problem of juvenile delinquency in our cities. Recent statistics show that persons under 21 years of age account for 18 per cent of the arrests for all types of offenses.

Juvenile Delinquency

"In many of our cities right now the police are arresting children for playing on the streets because the school playgrounds are closed at three or four o'clock in the afternoon; and we see church auditoriums locked up in the evening by the same ministers who complain about young boys and girls going to roadhouses to drink and dance.

"These examples show one thing very clearly—namely, that juvenile delinquency cannot be decreased unless all of the agencies in the community work together."

"I earnestly recommend," he concluded, "that each of you find out what other communities are doing and begin at once a concerted drive to prevent crime in your communities."

Hen Nears 1000-Egg Laying Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 4—This center of the poultry industry is preening its feathers in anticipation of being the home of the world's premier hen. Officially she is known as No. 30-6 in the Vineland Hen Contest and is expected to make the first official contest record of 1000 eggs when the contest's egg-laying marathon is judged this month. Vineland's hope has a mere dozen eggs to go in order to set the 1000-egg record, since already she has 988 eggs to her credit during the past four years.

In answer to the question: "Will she make it?" C. S. Platt, egg contest adviser at the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station here said today the hen was "in fine fettle."

"She is laying steadily and we are egging her on," Mr. Platt added. "However, she might go off her feed, of course, or a cold snap may throw her out of production, or she may decide she has done enough and quit us cold on her 999th egg."

The hen is one of 13 White Leghorns entered as a pullet in the marathon by her owner, Miss Miriam Ayars, of Shiloh, N. J., in 1933. She has laid eggs under official supervision 26 times her present body weight of 4.6 pounds, and at the end of her first contest year, she had 285 eggs to her credit. She added 242 to this count in her second year, 236 in her third year and 225 in her fourth.

The purpose of the contest is, through life-long egg records, to help poultry breeders develop strains with proved traits of longevity. For the first time in history, records of production of 90 four-year-old hens were completed in connection with the Vineland Hen Contest recently.

Uniform Duties For Secretaries Of States Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—When the National Association of Secretaries of State met here recently a new demand was voiced for uniformity of laws and practices in relation to the administrative tasks of such state officials.

Although most secretaries grant charters to corporations, exercise more or less supervision over elections, issue commissions or licenses of various kinds, register trade marks and keep important state records, some perform duties unique in their particular states.

For instance, the Iowa Secretary of State administers the state highway patrol; in Colorado the secretary is administrator of the State liquor department, and in Illinois he controls the state power plant.

In seven states the office is appointive. In three the legislature picks the Secretary of State. In the other 38 the office is elective. Length of terms is about equally divided between two and four years, although New Jersey's secretary serves five-year terms.

In Arizona, Utah and Wyoming the Secretary of State takes the Governor's place during the latter's absence, while in eight states the secretary becomes acting state executive upon absence of both governor and lieutenant governor.

Riches of Stamp Collectors On View at New York Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Nearly 50,000 stamps and covers are on display at the National Stamp Exhibition of the Museum of Science and Industry at Rockefeller Center here today. The exhibition opened on Saturday and will continue through this week.

In the words of its sponsor, it proves the correctness of President Roosevelt's advice that stamp collecting "pays rich dividends" in enjoyment. It is designed "expressly as an educational project to acquaint non-collectors with the lure and fascination" of philately.

President Roosevelt has once more shown his enthusiasm for this hobby both by sending a message to the exhibit, which opened formally Saturday evening, and through a small display of stamps from his own collection. Included in it are 10 covers, one from each of his Cabinet members.

Greeting From President

"As one who from boyhood onward has known the compensations of stamp collecting,"—the President's message said, "I wish all success to the National Stamp Exhibition. The stamp hobby pays rich dividends both as a diversion and as a broadener of one's horizon, and the best of it is that one's interest, far from flagging, increases with the years."

Collectors were told by Roy M. North, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, when the remaining three stamps signalizing United States ownership of Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands would be released in a radio broadcast given in connection with the show. The Alaska unit, illustrating Mt. McKinley, will have first-day sales at Juneau on Nov. 12, he said; the Puerto Rico stamp, picturing the old Governor's Palace, La Fortaleza will be sold at San Juan on Nov. 25, and the Virgin Islands stamp, which presents a view of the city and harbor of Charlotte Amalie, will be sold at Charlotte Amalie on Dec. 15.

Contrast in Designs

Each of these will be a 3-cent purple stamp like that of Hawaii, which is to be released at Honolulu on Oct. 18, although there is a contrast in the arrangement of the design.

Motion pictures of "The King's Stamp," loaned by the Post Office Department of Great Britain, and "Here Comes the Mail," made by the Brooklyn post office, are daily features of the exhibit. There also is a program of talks by government officials and collectors.

Among the exhibitors are Theodore E. Steinway, Mrs. Theresa Clark, Theodore Newman, Winthrop S. Boggs and Adolphe Menjou. Autographs of American Presidents are seen on Edward Stearn's collection of franked envelopes. The Government, the American Bank Note Company and the Government of Czechoslovakia also have exhibits.

Hoover Urges G. O. P. to Declare Itself

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Former President Hoover urged today that the Republican party propound a "positive, courageous draft of fundamental principles" as a foundation for a midterm national party conference he has proposed for 1938.

After a conference with Col. Frank Knox, the Republican vice presidential candidate in 1936, Mr. Hoover issued a statement saying:

"Colonel Knox and I discussed the proposal which will be before the Republican National Committee at its meeting here in Chicago on Nov. 5. We favor the creation of a committee of distinguished Republicans who will formulate a draft of fundamental principles to be submitted to a general conference of party leaders sometime in the spring.

"The voice of the young members of the party should be given a place in these party councils. This declaration must be positive, courageous and free from personal politics—a declaration in fact that will meet the crisis in the party and the country."

The meeting of Mr. Hoover and Colonel Knox was unannounced at the Sinnissippi Farm home of Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden near Oregon, Ill. Mr. Hoover and Alfred M. Landon, the Republican presidential nominee last year, were Mr. Lowden's guests.

Colonel Knox, Chicago publisher, also issued a statement declaring he concurred in the Hoover suggestion.

"I am firmly of the opinion," he said, "that great good would flow from a concise, courageous declaration of fundamental principles around which all elements opposed to the policies of the New Deal could rally.

"To be most effective and convincing, such a declaration must be so handled as to be utterly free from any suggestion of personal politics, and the declaration must be confined to bed rock principles rather than any attempt to define emergency proposals for the temporary questions that grow out of matters of obviously temporary character.

"If such a declaration can be formulated under auspices it would be of highest usefulnes in an economic and political situation which daily grows more difficult and menacing. The voice of the youth of the country should be incorporated in the councils of the party in any conference that may be held. The timing of a general convention to ratify such a declaration can be postponed for the present until the political situation has further developed as it is sure to be following the reassembling of Congress next January."

Hoover, Landon, Lowden Agree

OREGON, Ill., Oct. 4 (AP)—Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and "elder statesman" of the Republican Party, conferred at his Sinissippi farm yesterday with former President Hoover and Alfred M. Landon, titular head of the G. O. P. and former Kansas Governor.

In a brief formal statement, which he declined to amplify, Mr. Lowden said the three of them "find ourselves in agreement on every essential problem, both of the country and the party" after having "canvassed the national crisis at great length."

Mr. Lowden, after seeing his guests off, wrote out the statement, left it for a secretary to be telephoned to the press, and then went riding. The statement said:

"Former Governor Landon and former President Hoover were my guests during the day today. The three of us canvassed the national crisis at great length. We find ourselves in agreement on every problem, both of the country and the party."

Reached after his ride, Mr. Lowden said, in reply to a question, that another conference with Mr. Landon and Mr. Hoover "would be a logical conclusion, but no definite plans have been made."

Declining to expand his written announcement concerning the conference, Mr. Lowden said, "I think the statement speaks for itself." He added only that they had talked "throughout the day." He declined to say where Mr. Landon and Mr. Hoover went.

Mr. Landon spent the day at the 4500-acre Lowden estate during the presidential campaign last year.

Mormon Leaders Must Pay Tithes

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 4 (AP)—Heber J. Grant, the president, yesterday ordered all presiding officers of the Latter Day Saints Church to pay a full tithe and obey the word of wisdom or step aside and let others take their positions.

Speaking to 16,000 members of the church who packed the historic Mormon tabernacle and overflowed into the temple grounds, the church leader declared:

"Beginning this day we will expect all general and presiding officers to be absolute and full tithe payers. We will expect them to observe the word of wisdom. If they do not do this, from this day on, will they kindly step aside for someone who will?"

The word of wisdom, a revelation the church's founder and first prophet, Joseph Smith, reported he received more than 100 years ago, forbids use of stimulants, including tobacco, liquor and coffee.

Edgar W. (Ed) Howe

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 4 (AP)—Edgar W. (Ed) Howe, author, editor and philosopher, who passed on yesterday at his home here had virtually completed work on his book, "Final Conclusions," concerning which he said in June, 1935: "Give me two more years and I am going to write the greatest book in the world."

Known as the "Sage of Potato Hill"—Potato Hill being his name for his home—Mr. Howe was noted for his philosophical writings. His pithy, pungent paragraphs were widely quoted.

Mr. Howe founded the Atchison Globe in 1877 but retired 37 years later, turning it over to his son Eugene and a group of Globe employees.

To keep himself occupied, however, he started publication of Howe's Monthly, which attained wide circulation. In it he published his sage observations and philosophical advice. He called it a "journal of indignation and education."

He was born May 3, 1853, near Treaty, Ind., the son of a farmer, school teacher and Methodist circuit rider. He published newspapers in Golden, Colo., and Falls City, Neb., before founding the Globe.

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$35,000,000 Wage Increase Granted Railroad Workers

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Chicago: Operating employees of the nation's major railroads went to work today under a new wage agreement which will put $35,000,000 a year more in their pay envelopes.

The agreement, calling for a 44 cents a day raise for 250,000 engine, train and yard service employees, was signed last night by heads of the Big Five Railroad Brotherhoods and representatives of 86 carriers.

Dr. William M. Leiserson, member of the National Mediation Board who had been conferring daily for six weeks with the brotherhoods and carrier representatives, announced the agreement.

Railroad representatives estimated the increase would add an average 6.6 per cent to the workers' annual earnings.

Last Aug. 25 the railroads granted a 40 cents a day wage increase for an estimated 750,000 members of the 15 non-operating brotherhoods.

Washington: Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced over the week end that the labor departments conciliation service assisted during September in the adjustment of 88 labor controversies involving approximately 68,776 workers.

New York: Closed-shop agreements were demanded here Saturday by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, as a condition to accepting complete responsibility for work stoppages in the automobile industry.

Speaking to the 15th annual conference of the Women's Trade Union League, he also joined government officials and other labor leaders in protesting proposals to amend the Wagner Relations Act.

New York: Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director o fthe National Labor Relations Board, charged ship lines with obstructing elections among their unlicensed personnel to determine a collective bargaining agent. She did not name the ship lines.

Elections on the ships of 84 Atlantic and Gulf Coast lines will decide whether the seamen will be represented by the American Federation of Labor's International Seamen's Union or the Committee for Industrial Organization's National Maritime Union.

How New Waterloo Bridge Will Appear

As the Proposed Structure Will Look From the Victoria Embankment

Builders Will Soon Start Work on This £670,000 Structure, Which Will Harmonize With the Modernized Skyline of the Embankment

Duke of Windsor's U. S. Visit Stirs Press in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. But the Duke used to preside at council meetings of the Duchy and was a frequent visitor to the tenants.

The Duke's decision to visit the United States and Germany also again raises the question of his future movements. Those who remember his intense activity as Prince of Wales and his wide interests cannot believe he will be content to be without some serious occupation for long.

It is recognized that the possibility of his eventual return to Britain to take up some social activity cannot be lightly dismissed. In that event his forthcoming visit to the United States and Germany would prove of considerable value.

Labor Secretary to Help Duke of Windsor's Study

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today offered the Duke of Windsor the full co-operation of the Labor Department in studying housing and working conditions in the United States.

"The facilities of the United States Department of Labor are always available to citizens and visitors interested in the problems of wage earners," Miss Perkins said.

Trim New Bridge Will Span The Thames Within Five Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In three years' time a smooth modern bridge, built so that it will assist the artistic line of the Embankment with its modernized skyline, is to span the Thames between the Strand and Waterloo.

Builders are soon to start work. In two and a half years the new bridge, built to the design of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, is expected to be completed. Another six to nine months will be taken up in demolishing the ugly iron temporary structure which will have to carry its attenuated traffic until the stone river-road is ready.

New Waterloo Bridge is to be 80 feet wide, accommodating six lines of traffic. Its five spans are each to be of about 238 feet. The first and last piers are to be placed out in the river, clear of the Embankment.

A Wide Span

Regarded as the main characteristic of the design is the wide span and the shallow rise of the arches, resulting in a light and graceful appearance. To assist the light effect each span is to consist of twin arches, side by side, with a flat surface between them.

The piers are to be faced with granite up to the waterline and with Portland stone above. The arches are to be of reinforced concrete, their spandrels—space between adjoining arches—faced with Portland stone.

The cost of the bridge is announced as £670,000. The story leading up to its building is one of friction between the London County Council and Parliament. When subsidence showed itself in John Rennie's famous Waterloo Bridge, the London County Council applied for a grant toward its demolition and the erection of a new bridge in its place.

Action by Morrison

Parliament refused this application, and it was decided to recondition the old bridge. With the coming of Labor to power in the L. C. C., however, the question of building a new bridge was raised once more. Parliament refused the grant again, and the Labor Party, through its leader, Herbert Morrison, announced it would build the bridge without a grant, charging it up to the taxpayers.

So Rennie's bridge came down, the most beautiful bridge over the Thames. It was unfortunate but necessary. When the old bridge was demolished it was seen that the weight had been badly distributed and too much load concentrated on the center of each foundation.

Rennie's bridge is now a piece of Empire. Bits of it have gone to New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia and Australia, while other bits are reposing, mostly as sundials, in many gardens of England. The balusters were put for sale to the public, and went like the proverbial hot cakes at a pound each.

Allegiance to U. S. Pledged at German Rally in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—A pledge of unconditional allegiance to the United States and praise of Chancellor Hitler for freeing Germany from the terms of the Versailles Treaty and protecting the Reich from "the errors of Marxism" featured the annual observance of German Day at Madison Square Garden here yesterday.

An estimated 20,000 persons attended the meeting, and 16 German-American organizations were represented on the speakers' platform.

While uniformed American National Socialist troopers paraded in the hall, the decorations were loaded with American flags and bunting, evidencing extreme care that no antagonistic element should be present.

In much the same general attitude of restraint, the Jews as a people were not discussed in proceedings of the meeting, and even the names of individual Jews who have aroused antagonism among German-Americans as well as German Nationals brought forth few protests.

Hans Dieckhoff, German ambassador to the United States, assured the gathering of Germany's determination to preserve order at home and to support the peace of Europe.

Two Powers Block Resolution on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 4—Last remaining vestige of that idea of the League of Nations as a kind of super-state imposing its will on a possible unwilling membership must surely have been swept away by the success of two of its smallest members, Albania and Portugal, in blocking the Assembly resolution on the subject of Spain which had been approved by three of the great powers and twenty nine of the smaller ones.

Failure of the resolution Saturday night came as a surprise, since the wording previously had been accepted albeit with a number of abstentions by the Political Committee on which every League member is represented.

Its rejection followed refusal of a majority to accept amendments put forward in the name of Austria and Hungary which were intended to remove an implied reference to Italy in the words of the resolution's "veritable foreign army corps on Spanish soil."

Objectors to this phrase included Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State who also wanted to exclude from the resolution any veiled threat of the abandonment of non-intervention if foreign troops on Gen. Francisco Franco's side are not withdrawn in the near future.

League Builds Opinion

Since the defeated resolution did not involve any promise to take action and was mainly an expression of moral disapproval of foreign intervention its rejection is not regarded as serious.

Indeed the incident's chief importance is seen in the fact that it serves as an illustration of what at present is the League's principal function, namely to thresh out world problems with a view to building up international public opinion and giving other agencies a lead for definite action.

It is already clear that neither Britain, France nor the Soviet Union will be deterred from tightening pressure on Italy to withdraw volunters by the League's technical refusal to bless this policy.

Indeed Russia is credited with the intention of trying to bring matters to a head immediately by threatening to cease embarking supervisory officers on board Russian ships bound for Spain, as she is required to do under the International Non-Intervention Committee rules for control of contraband.

Taken as Hint to Italy

Meanwhile Geneva is not disposed to regard as final the indication from Rome that Premier Mussolini intends to reject the Franco-British proposal for three-power conversations on Spain. It is pointed out that Saturday's joint note does not suggest a conference for removal of the Spanish question from the Non-Intervention Committee.

Its purpose, according to inspired comment, is merely to clear the ground by a preliminary investigation by the three powers at which the whole question, not only of Spain but of improving the general European atmosphere, can be broached.

This is regarded as an obvious hint to Italy that France and Britain are ready to listen to any proposal for "regularization" of the Ethiopian situation which Italy may like to bring forward as part of the price for withdrawing from Spain.

Closed-Shop Grocery Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—The first closed-shop union contract with a chain grocery firm in the Philadelphia area has been signed by the American Stores Company, which operates 1500 stores in this territory. It affected 6200 clerks, managers and cashiers.

The contract provides for $1 a week wage increases, vacations with pay, reduction in weekly working hours from 51 to 48, seniority rights, time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays and holidays, and manager's wages for relief managers.

The signing of the contract by William Park, president of the company; E. J. Flanigan, secretary-treasurer of local 1357, Retail Clerks International Protective Association, A. F. of L., and other officers was witnessed by Mrs. Rose Rorrester, federal labor conciliator, who was instrumental in reaching an agreement.

Among other recent labor developments in Philadelphia was the signing on the same day of a closed-shop agreement by the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company with the Storage Warehouse Union, Local 18,571. The contract provided for wage increases of $3 to $5 a week, vacations and overtime. Edward Hartsough, union president, stated that this local is now the largest warehouse group in the world.

Rumor of American Home Revived by Duke's Visit

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Reports the Duke of Windsor and his American bride, might become part-time residents of the United States were received today as they planned an American visit.

While the terse announcement of their projected trip here gave no hint of their plans beyond a study by the Duke of housing and working conditions in the United States, it renewed speculation that the couple might purchase a home in America.

It has been reported frequently since their marriage last June that the former Wallis Warfield hoped to spend considerable time near her former home in Baltimore each year.

Reich's Demand for Colonies Reaffirmed at Farm Festival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 4—Germany's demand for the return of its lost colonies was reiterated by Reichsführer Hitler at the fifth annual National Harvest Festival held yesterday at Bückeberg, near Hamburg.

This demand, which was based upon the oft-repeated argument of this country's lacking sufficient space to feed its own population, was accompanied by replies to objections raised abroad that colonies would not solve the problem or that they were burdens rather than a blessing, and by the claim that on the basis of national decency Germany is entitled to the recovery of its colonies.

That Italy supports Germany to the full on this question of colonies is deduced here from Premier Mussolini's speech on the May Field last Tuesday when he referred to the similarity of the aims of Italy and Germany, namely economic independence.

More Than Open Door

England's policy of the colonial open door certainly does not satisfy Germany. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's proposals before the League to this end in September are dismissed, for instance, by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which stands near to the Foreign Office, as "neither an exhaustive statement on this important international question nor a comprehensive or acceptable solution."

Germany, it is intimated, wants the colonies under the German flag, using German currency, administered and economically guided so as to best meet the special needs in raw materials of German economy.

Thousands in Attendance

The National Harvest Festival, like the four preceding festivals in Bückeberg, was attended by hundred of thousands of farmers from all parts of the Reich. In addition to hearing Herr Hitler the audience also heard a speech by Dr. Walther Darré, Minister of Agriculture. The latter appealed to the German housewife to economize, especially in consumption of bread.

Dr. Darré even went so far as advise that bread should not be cut before being placed on the table, since what was left over in such circumstanes was generally wasted. He urged that "black bread," that is, rye bread, should be preferred to white bread, seeing that more rye than wheat is grown in Germany today and rye bread is "healthier."

One slice of bread wasted a day by each family in Germany today, he said, means an annual loss of 40,000,000 marks which has to be paid for in foreign exchange, thus reducing Germany's ability to import other articles.

Special Benefits for Farmers

The National Harvest Festival is particularly the farmers' day in the Third Reich and the farmer has much for which to thank the National Socialists. Agriculture has benefitted considerably since 1933. Agricultural sales, for instance, which in the year 1932-33 were 6,400,000,000 marks had mounted to 8,800,000,000 marks in 1935-36.

Farmers' debts have also dropped considerably, judging by the reduction in the amount paid in annual interest, but this should not be taken as indicating that farmers are entirely satisfied.

The state raised the prices of his products some years ago and has since established these prices. But the farmer realizes that this isn't equal to what he could get in the open market in the present conditions of shortage here. The farmer also isn't pleased that he has to take orders from local leaders regarding the way he should use his land.

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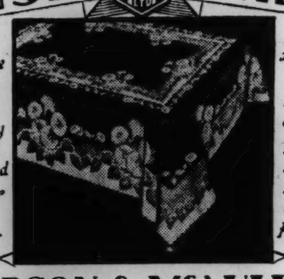
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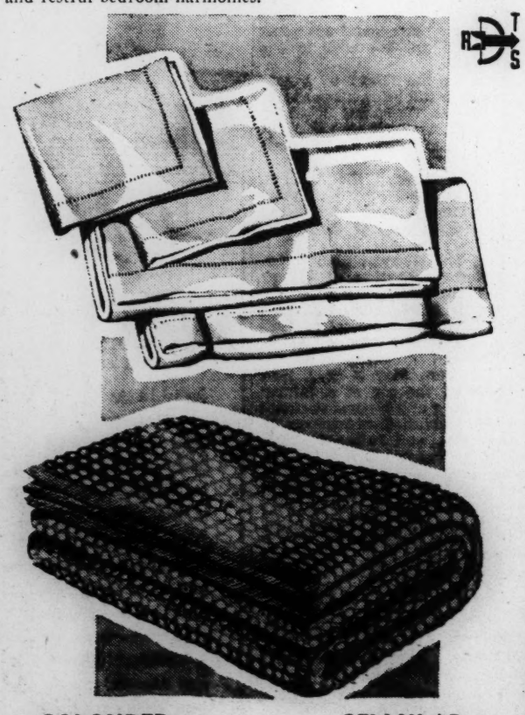
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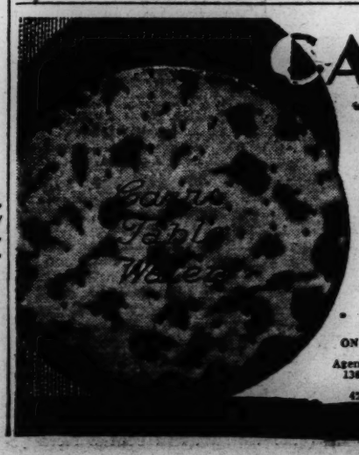
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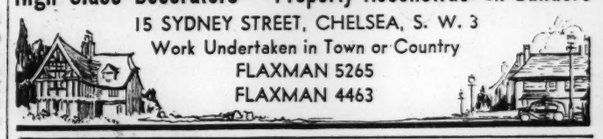

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League Revision Committee To Study Status of Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 4—The question of women's status has been accepted by the committee which is considering revision of the League Covenant as a suitable subject for the agenda of its meeting in December.

It has been the contention of organized women that nothing in the present constitution of the League is more unsatisfactory than the omission of any definition as to the civil and political position which women hold, both in the League itself and in the affairs of its member states.

Accordingly five international groups, which constitute the consultative committee of the women's international organization, reinforced by three other international groups and together representing more than 40,000,000 women from all parts of the world, drafted a letter which was handed to Maurice Bourquin, chairman of the Committee on Revision of the League.

Four Additions Considered

The letter advocated four possible additions to the Covenant which women urged the committee to consider. These covered inclusion in the Covenant of a declaration of equality between men and women in regard to nationality, political status, rights in all other fields and membership with equal voting powers on all delegations to the League and to conferences under League's auspices.

"We urge," the women's letter declared, "with all the earnestness at our command that your committee give careful consideration to these amendments. We believe they would put the League upon a more democratic basis than at present—would make it more representative of all the people.

Women a Force for Peace

"We believe these amendments would mean a big advance toward peace because they would give more power to perhaps the greatest peace force existing — the thought of women, half of the world.

"We believe it is in keeping with the high ideals for which the League was founded to write into the Covenant this recognition of the right to freedom and equality of half the people of the world."

In receiving the deputation which presented the letter, Mr. Bourquin promised to give the suggested additions equal considerations with various proposals put forward by the governments of member states.

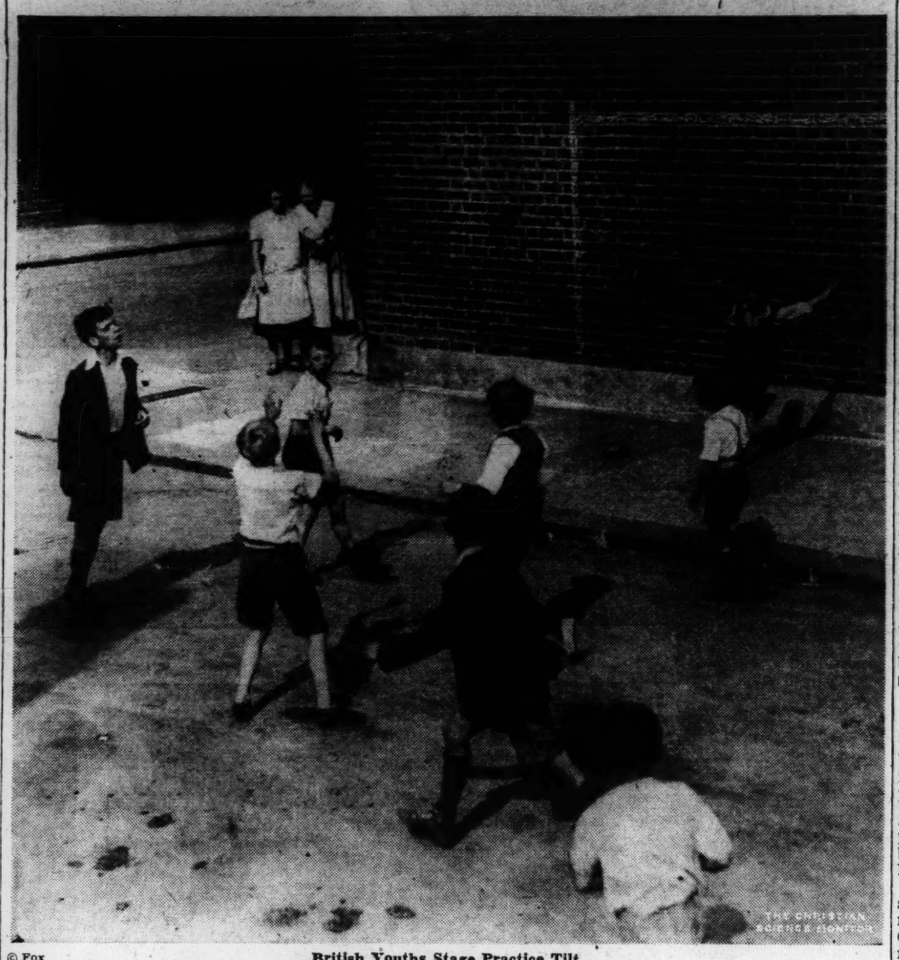
Book Campaign Fills Philadelphia Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—Empty shelves, particularly in the children's departments of Philadelphia's 33 free public libraries are being filled by a "Give-a-Book Campaign" initiated by the Philadelphia Record in co-operation with various civic organizations. In response to phone calls, a truck lent by the Bonwit-Teller store is bringing in as many as 2000 books a day.

In addition to the volumes being collected by the truck, thousands are being brought to libraries, Y. W. C. A. branches and the Record office.

Soccer Is Soccer—Even in London Street



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British Youths Stage Practice Tilt

LONDON—Here are the lads of Plaistow Street United staging a practice tilt now that the soccer football season has started again.

Perhaps they should not be called Plaistow Street United; they are more like Plaistow Street Divided. In a street game, with only one goal, and that chalked on a wall, it's every man for himself and "Let me be goalkeeper!"

But it is good fun, anyway, and each can take his turn as goalkeeper. But it might be even better if there were a field available. It is to teams like these that the work of the National Playing Fields Association means so much. Every month in Britain new grounds, with real grass, and two goals, and space enough for a proper match with team against team, are handed over to the association and then handed on in turn to the local young stars.

Play up, Plaistow! It may be your turn next.

Spanish Clergy's Sympathy for Franco Hit

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Approximately 150 ministers, religious editors and educators yesterday made public a statement condemning a recent pastoral letter of Spanish clergy expressing sympathy for the Spanish Insurgents.

Among the signers of the statement were Methodist Bishop James C. Baker of San Francisco, the Rev. W. S. Abernathy of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, and Dr. Guy E. Shipler, editor of the Churchman.

Passages from the text of the open statement follow:

"The pastoral letter issued by the prelates of the (Roman) Catholic Church in Spain stirs our anxieties. The Spanish hierarchy's attempt to justify a military rebellion against a legally elected government is alarming, as is its display of open hostility toward popular government, freedom of worship and separation of Church and State—principles that we, as Americans, deeply cherish. . . .

"It is noteworthy that this pastoral letter was issued to answer criticism abroad of the Spanish hierachy's position, criticism voiced not by the secular but by the (Roman) Catholic press. . . .

"Does this pastoral letter, for example, reflect the political views of the (Roman) Catholic Church in America? Certainly the contrast between the respected and secure position of the church in America and its troubles in (Roman) Catholic Spain demonstrate conclusively that separation of Church and State is as beneficial to the Church as it is to the State.

"Yet we cannot help being disturbed by the fact that no leaders of the (Roman) Catholic Church in America have raised their voices in repudiation of the position taken by the Spanish hierarchy. Quite the contrary, they, too, seem to have given their blessing to General Franco and his Fascist allies. . . .

"The attitude of the Spanish hierarchy on the use of force and violence is clearly expressed in the following terms: 'Let it remain, therefore, established as the first assertion of this document . . . that the national conscience felt that once lawful legal means were exhausted, there was no other recourse left but that of violence for maintaining order and peace . . . through the fatal logic of the facts, Spain had no other alternative but this . . .'

"We are at a loss to reconcile the approval thus given to the rebellion with the past stand of the Church, in Spain as elsewhere, in support of civil order and against the 'unjust war' and violence. Indeed, many of the same prelates who signed this pastoral letter joined in the collective declaration of the Spanish Bishops of December, 1931, which said: 'The Church never fails to teach submission and obedience as due to the constituted power, even when those who hold and represent that power use it in abuse of the Church' . . .

"Most extraordinary is the prelates' charge that the elections of 1936 were corrupt and did not represent the people's will. For these elections were held under precisely the same laws and were duly certified by the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) in precisely the same manner as were the elections of 1931 and 1933. The Spanish hierarchy found no fault with this procedure in these earlier elections and was even jubilant with the results in 1933, when the tide swung heavily to the Right.

"The prelates justify their repudiation of the 1936 election by asserting that the results were corrupt because of 'governmental connivance,' but they fail to mention the rather relevant fact that the Conservative Right was in control of both the government and the election machinery. . . .

"Actually the victory of the Popular Front was won despite the 'governmental connivance,' despite hostile pressure from a large part of the clergy, and despite the fact that the reactionary government under Lerroux and Gil Robles had imprisoned some 30,000 Liberals and Progressives, including many of the leaders of the Popular Front parties. . . .

"The pastoral letter reveals that the Spanish episcopate, in attacking the Popular Front Government as communistic is actually voicing its opposition to any form of democratic government in Spain.

"'We would be the first to regret,' the prelates says, 'that the irresponsible autocracy of a parliament should be replaced by the yet more terrible one of a dictatorship without roots in the nation.'

"Thus they speak of parliamentary government as 'irresponsible autocracy.' They seem, moreover, to oppose only certain kinds of dictatorships, those 'without roots in the nation.'

"Does this mean that the Spanish hierarchy will rest content only when the republic has been overthrown, the Constitution repealed, the Bourbons restored and a new de Rivera dictatorship established?

"That we do not exaggerate the hierarchy's intense dislike for republican institutions is proved elsewhere in the pastoral letter. It reveals its real antipathy when it says: 'The Constitution and the secularist laws which developed its spirit were a violent and continuous attack against the national conscience.'

"What, in effect, does this mean? It can only mean that the Spanish episcopate is still fundamentally opposed to freedom of worship (which the Constitution of 1931 guaranteed to all citizens for the first time in Spain's history); to separation of Church and State; to the placing of education in the hands of the State; to agrarian reform. For these are among the things that the Constitution and the secularist laws made secure."

Private Street Pays Taxes Of $60,000 a Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Maintaining a private street through three blocks of midtown Manhattan costs Rockefeller Center approximately $60,000 a year in property taxes alone.

Real Estate valuations by the city tax assessors for 1937 and 1938 showed today that two blocks of the street are listed at $700,000 and $725,000. The third block, with adjoining Rockefeller Plaza, is listed at $2,500,000.

Allowing $725,000 for that block, exclusive of the plaza, the total assessment of the street alone becomes $2,150,000. At the 1937 basic tax rate of $2.76 per $100 on Manhattan real estate, annual taxes on the street would be $59,340.

Actually, the three-block thoroughfare, running from 48th to 51st Streets between and parallel to Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is private only one day in the year. Built to serve the several Rockefeller Center buildings, it is open 364 days a year. On the 365th day it is closed.

In that way, Rockefeller Center, Inc., which leases the land from Columbia University, asserts its private ownership, as required by law.

Trade Boycott Against Japan Proposed by British Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 4—The annual Labor Party conference met here today. Dr. Hugh Dalton, who presided, said in his address that in a world battling back to barbarism Britain must be powerfully armed. At the same time, however, he sternly denounced the national policy now being pursued alike at home and abroad as that of "an incompetent British Government elected on false pretenses."

The conference passed unanimously an urgency resolution demanding an economic boycott on Japan and asking for the immediate reassembling of Parliament to deal with this question.

This resolution calls upon the British Government "forthwith to prohibit British citizens from selling war material or lending money to Japan, and to co-operate with other members of the League of Nations and the United States in imposing economic and financial pressure designed to bring Japanese aggression to an end."

It also "calls upon the Government to furnish medical supplies and other forms of humanitarian assistance to the Chinese people and urges all British citizens to express their detestation of Japanese barbarism by refusing to buy Japanese goods."

Test of Labor Leadership

Another motion under discussion is highly controversial as it concerns the relative influence upon the governance of the entire British Labor movement to be exercised by the Left Wing as compared with the Right. It is to give a larger voting power upon the central executive body to local as opposed to central labor party organizations.

It thus represents a trial of strength between Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the London County Council, and Mr. William Lawther, representing the more conservative element in the trades unions, while looking on and for the time being impartial are such older labor leaders as Mr. Clement R. Attlee, head of the Parliamentary Labor organization, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, representing the trade union movement as a whole.

Social Issues Scanned

A wide range of social problems is under discussion.

There solutions sponsored by the Middlesex Federation and several divisional groups urge the speeding up of parliamentary procedure, the creation of additional peers to prevent House of Lords opposition to Labor proposals; also establishment of the fundamental that a progressive standard of living for the workers should be a first charge on any nationalized industry.

Among other proposals under discussion are suggested additions to the Labor program declaring for workers' control in all schemes of national ownership, the provision of a minimum family income based on need, the nationalization of the medical services, and "the repeal of the reactionary acts of Parliament relating to trade union disputes and incitements to disaffection."

Resolutions are also on the program demanding new action to help Britain's distressed areas, also protesting against the Government's rearmament policy and complaining that the Parliamentary Labor Party has not offered "definite and uncompromising opposition" to it.

The Mineworkers Federation and a number of divisional groups have put forward resolutions urging the Labor Party, in conjunction with the Trade Union Congress, to bring pressure to bear on the Government to increase old age pensions to £1 per week and to reduce the age for the enjoyment of the same to 60.

Other resolutions say that spinsters should receive a similar pension at the age of 55. The National Union of Railwaymen asks for legislation to debar from wage-earning employment all persons in receipt of pensions or retirement allowances of £3 per week or more.

Italy Cool to Spanish Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 4—Indications are that the Franco-British move for tripartite discussions on Spain is receiving a very cool reception here.

It is significant that before the joint note was delivered to Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, on Saturday the Popolo d'Italia, foremost Fascist newspaper, expressed the view that all questions concerning non-intervention in Spain should be handled by the Non-Intervention Committee in London.

In view of Premier Mussolini's absence from Rome, it would be unwise to try to forecast the tenor of the Italian reply to the Franco-British invitation.

Judging, however, from the policy consistently pursued by the Fascist Government it is assumed that Italy will refuse to join in any discussion of the Spanish problem if any kind of threat is made.

It is also assumed that she will demur at taking part in any negotiations at which Germany is not present and, finally, it is believed that she will continue to support actively the Salamanca (Insurgent) Government until what she regards as the "Bolshevik menace" is completely removed.

Regional Planning Agencies Criticized

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—New criticism of the Administration's proposal for seven regional planning agencies like the Tennessee Valley Authority came Saturday from the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It ordered a vote taken on the issue by its 1500 member organizations.

The board announced one of its special committees had found there was no need for regional planning groups and said creation of such agencies would interfere with flood control proposals and invade state rights.

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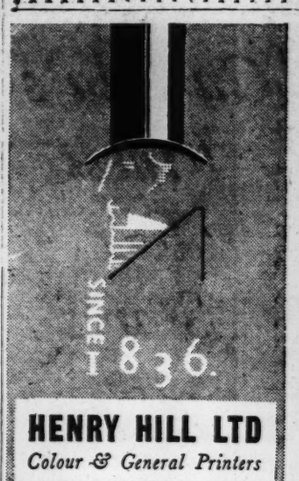

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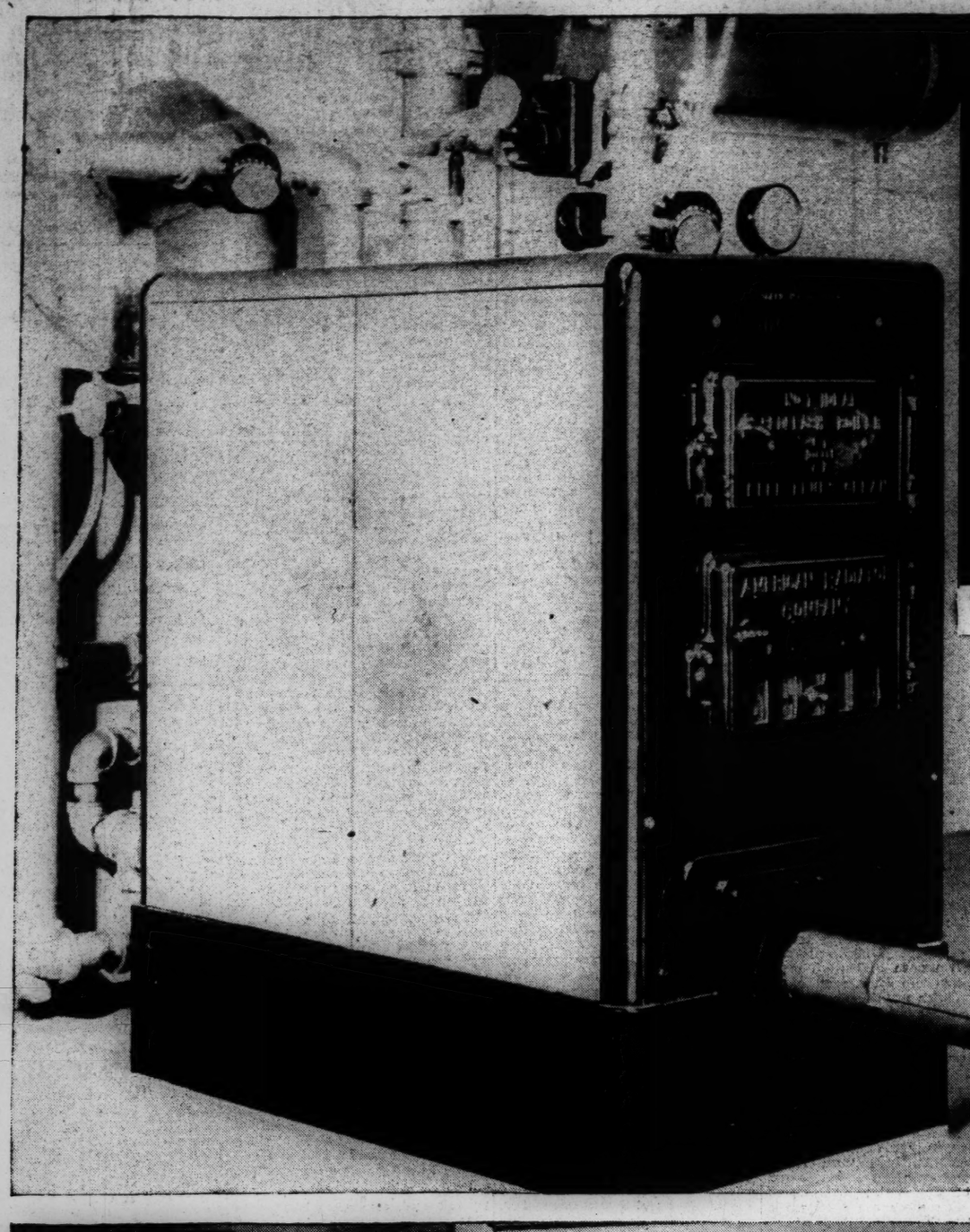

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LaGuardia Awaits Action On $489,222,376 Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The fiscal picture of four years of reform administration of New York City affairs was drawn today as Mayor LaGuardia awaited Board of Estimate action on his 1938 executive budget totaling $489,222,376. Drafted by the Fusion executive in the midst of his campaign for re-election, the document in more ways than one is a text of reform objectives, and its $26,223,459 increase over the 1937 figure is rendered in the form of strictest accounting and without apology.

"Items imposed by local legislation and increases required by local and state laws over which I have neither power nor control, more than account for the entire increase," the LaGuardia message reads.

"In addition to these are the amounts required by the new charter, to be included in the tax levy commencing in 1938."

These increases account for $22,905,038 and $11,758,000, respectively, which, subtracted from the total budget, leaves the figure of $554,559,337—a reduction of $8,439,579 from the 1937 figure.

"Let those who charge extravagance in the administration of the city government ponder that figure," the Mayor urges.

"The finances of the city, as evidenced by its credit and the price of its securities, are excellent. The ability of the city to meet further expenditures out of current income, however, is near the limit.

"To meet this situation the budget has been pared to the bone. All of the departments can make convincing and irrefutable arguments, for additional appropriations, but, taking them as a whole, even their reasonable demands could not be granted. I could give only those which were immediately inescapable. I have refused to pretend to do more than is possible.

Looking Toward Charter

"I will not bankrupt the city, and I will not juggle with its finances, even if it means votes. I hope the time has arrived in a municipal administration when the stability and welfare of the city may be put ahead of the expediency of a political campaign."

Looking ahead to the Oct. 14 and 15 hearings on increases before the board, the Mayor appeals to his colleagues "to bear constantly in mind that every penny added to this budget will mean the raising of additional revenue," when there is "not much more to raise and that must be reserved for contingencies which will arise in 1939, if not sooner."

"I depend entirely upon your interest in the city, its residents and its employees not to 'push the budget over,'" he writes.

The totals mirror not only administrative and social features of the non-political rule ushered in when Tammany scandals and bankrupting methods combined to defeat the old machine rule in 1933, but forecast the new era of city government set forth in the revised charter approved by popular mandate last fall. This latter becomes effective on Jan. 1, and is designed to put city affairs on a strictly cash basis. Its provisions, the Mayor's message emphasizes, "tend not only to sound financing of expenses, but they discourage needless and unwise expenditures which can no longer be concealed when they are made through the artifice of borrowing to meet the immediate cost."

Mayor LaGuardia estimates general fund revenues next year at $126,350,000, finding Comptroller Frank J. Taylor's figure of $119,000,000 unwarrantedly conservative in the light of the "increase in business activity and the general increased production of taxes throughout the nation."

The major item again is for education in the total of $153,596,426, a rise of $8,056,472, and second only to the $160,846,862 for debt-service. The police department is third with $59,060,921, an increase of $2,112,435.

The keynote of the 1938 budget message is the future, for, with the city now well past a threatened financial crisis, and the rehabilitation of its services and plant "measurably attained," the Mayor sees the simplification of city government as provided in the new charter the main task ahead.

Departments Regrouped

In the regrouping of activities intended to improve the efficency and operation of the city's plant," a Department of Public Works will take over the sewage supervision functions of the Department of Sanitation, the supervision of public buildings from the five borough presidents and the supervision of bridges from the Department of Plant and Structures; a Department of Housing and Buildings will absorb the Tenement House Department and the functions of the building superintendents in the five boroughs; a Department of Finance, the governing functions of the Controller's office and eliminate the office of City Chamberlain, while the Board of Aldermen will be eliminated for a smaller, less unwieldy City Council.

Wage Boost Allowed New York Relief Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment in voting the quarterly home relief budget last Thursday gave 10,404 employees of the Temporary Emergency Relief Bureau earning $36 a week or less a wage increase of a little less than 10 per cent, it was revealed here today.

The budget provides for quarterly requirements, and when it was voted by the board, no indication was had that the revision of pay scales for the relief bureau was a factor in the $2,562,400 increase, but, instead, it was said that the absorption of 20,000 Works Progerss Administration workers who had been dismissed and seasonal fuel and clothing requirements were responsible for most of the increases.

All Parties Join in Drive To Get Out New York Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Registration week began here today with leaders of all political parties urging the voters to "make a date" with the registration clerks to qualify for the mayoral election on Nov. 2. The enrollment places will be open daily from 5 p. m. until 10:30 p. m. save for Saturday, when citizens may register any time between 7 a. m. and 10:30 p. m.

Voters may enroll as independents or as members of a party and since those who fail to register this week will not be allowed to vote in the election, one of the most intensive political canvasses that has ever prefaced a municipal election here is on by all four recognized parties in the field today. The biggest effort to stress the importance of enrollment, however, is coming from the organizations supporting the ticket headed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

All observers are one in the view that the bigger the total registration the greater likelihood of a Fusion victory, on the theory that failure to get out the independent voter will hold the total down to machine-controlled club-house vote that is supporting the Democratic candidate, Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

The city saw the record registration of its history for the presidential election last fall, when 2,899,123 voters enrolled—574,734 more than registered for the 1934 state election.

A registration of around 2,400,000 this year would be taken as an index favorable to LaGuardia chances, whereas if it stays around 2,000,000 Mahoney hopes of success would be immensely fortified.

Thomas E. Dewey, whose candidacy for New York County District Attorney has focussed wide public interest as one of the major moves in a generation to take politics out of criminal prosecution here, today had supplemented the police patrol in Manhattan with a volunteer law patrol, 1100 streng. These lawyers have been assigned to all polling places in New York County, where Tammany Hall will make a special effort to win this key post. They represent a citizen safeguard against fraudulent registration and will investigate illegalities to assemble evidence for prosecution.

Beef Price Has 'Silver Lining'

(Continued from Page 1)

risks in view of the feed shortage caused by last year's drought in undertaking to feed young animals.

The American Institute of Meat Packers said that although average prices of prime and choice cattle are about 95 per cent higher than a year ago, wholesale prices of corresponding grades of dressed beef have not increased as much. This, the institute said, is accounted for in part, by an increase in the value of by-products.

Marketing of hogs during September, the institute reported, was approximately 20 per cent less than in the same month a year ago and is considered about 35 per cent under normal volume. Prices, however, declined during the month with quotations slightly above $12 a hundred compared with a top of $13.75 in August.

Kosher Butcher Strike Against Rising Prices Closes New York Shops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

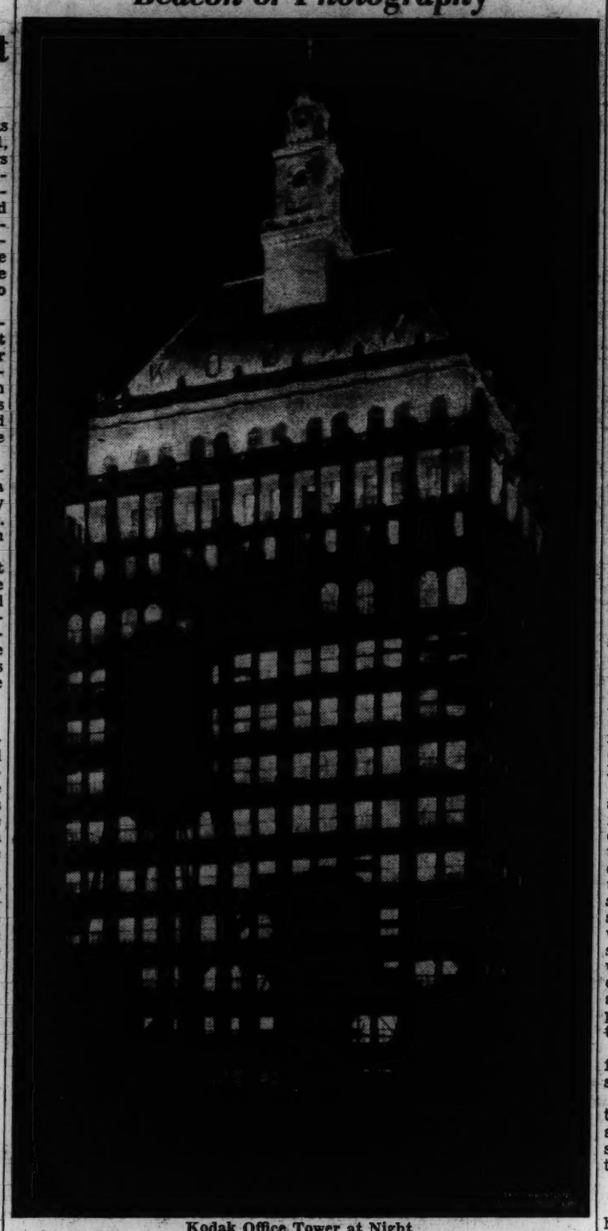
NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The strike by the Federation of Kosher Butchers against high prices charged by packers closed hundreds of meat shops throughout the five boroughs here today.

Efforts by the city department of markets to bring members of the federation, 3000 strong, and packers together with a view to ironing out differences were without effect. Instead, the kosher butchers were considering ways and means of extending the strike throughout the city and to make it nation-wide, if possible, and, meanwhile had established pickets in front of many shops. A meeting of the federation voted to continue the strike until the price of meats was reduced.

Meat prices have hit not only housewives, but hotels and restaurants. Paul Henkel, president of the Society of Restaurateurs, said he had named a committee to study current prices and attempt to determine future trends.

Declaring meat prices had risen from 70 to 90 per cent in the last year, he envisaged the time approaching when "war measures" would have to be taken to control meat prices, as was done in this country and in Europe during the World War.

Beacon of Photography



Kodak Office Tower at Night

The Slogan "Kodak as You Go" Apparently Was Taken Seriously by the Photographer of the Above Picture, for He Turned the Lens of His Kodak (We Are Sure It Must Have Been a Kodak) Directly Upon the Home of the Kodak Itself. Anything Is Fair in War and Camera Contests, but Perhaps the Eastman Company Will Forgive This Turning of the Guns of Publicity Directly Upon Its Own Bailiwick in This Manner

Crime Challenge to N. Y. Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The attempted murder over the week end of the first of his witnesses to be heard in two years of war against racketeers had been accepted today by Special Rackets Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey as the challenge of an underworld "desperately afraid."

The man shot down was Max Rubin, a minor figure in the bakery racket who turned state's evidence and dared to refuse the police protection that Mr. Dewey offered him. On his recovery, Mr. Dewey said, "hangs evidence of the utmost importance to the people."

Whatever the outcome of the shooting, it concededly today had given sensational point to the reform to elect the rackets prosecutor to the office of district attorney of New York County, and Mr. Dewey had accepted the crime as the challenge of the organized underworld, whose structure, he declared, was "about to crack up."

In the Rubin case, Mr. Dewey found last night the complete text for the first of a series of Sunday night radio talks in which he will tell the story of the two years since his office was set up by the Governor to do the job the regular district attorney had failed to do.

"For two years now I have been prosecuting rackets," he said. "Every chieftain of the underworld who has been indicted in my office is in jail or is a fugitive from justice. The criminal underworld is afraid for the first time in 20 years. It has gone into hiding, waiting for the fight against organized crime to blow over.

"I have become a candidate for district attorney of New York County to see that trouble for the underworld does not blow over. I intend to see that the grip of the underworld is broken in the next four years.

"Max Rubin became a victim of assassins because he refused to take police protection which we offered him. He is the first of my witnesses to be harmed in two years against the racketeers. His former overlords, Lepke and Gurrah, are fugitives and at the very moment Rubin was shot, an airplane was flying here from California, bringing back to justice Max Silverman, their chief lieutenant, whom we had at last tracked down to the luxurious estate where he had been hiding out at Palm Springs.

"The shot which struck down Max Rubin was the frightened act of a desperate criminal underworld. The racketeers have flung down their challenge. I accept that challenge."

The bakery racket was one of the first to be tackled by the Dewey investigators, but "such was the terror of the victims," Mr. Dewey said, that the prosecution was unable to break it until last spring, when he won the conviction of four of the men connected with the cake and pie-baking branch. One of these was Harold Silverman, the son of Max, and another was Benjamin Spivack, the lawyer of the combine.

In the summer Lepke and Gurrah, who emerged from obscurity as ranking members of the "Little Augie" mob late in the 1920's and, according to the Dewey narrative, stepped into power "over the bodies of their former masters," were indicted for their operation of the garment racket, and again last week for the baking racket.

"Today they are fugitives from justice," Mr. Dewey continued. "They have been blasted out of their luxurious lives of safety and comfort. The racket is broken and an industry delivered from the mobsters.

"But in the shooting of Max Rubin there still remains one of the most important challenges ever delivered by the criminal underworld.

"The underworld is against us in our fight for vigorous non-political prosecution of organized crime. They want to come back on Jan. 1 and be safe under the same system under which they grew fat and remained safe for many years."

$11,000,000 Federal Building Dedicated by Farley in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The new Federal Building here, costing approximately $11,000,000, was dedicated by Postmaster General James A. Farley today. The building, of steel and granite, is in Foley square, and represents the "new architecture."

Dedication of the building, which will house the down-town post office, will be followed by the razing of the old post office building facing City Hall on the south. The next step will be landscaping of the old post office site, which will become a part of City Hall Park, thus bringing to realization hopes of various civic groups who have striven for years to beautify the park and restore it to the grandeur of Colonial days, when City Hall was built.

Dedication of the building also brings to realization wishes of large financial and commercial houses for an adequate down-town post office.

Indiana Limestone Used

The building is a mass of Indiana limestone. Its main floor is of terrazzo, glistening with yellow and green marble. Above are glass ceilings geometrically carved and silver-starred.

Eagles, copied from the great seal, are poised above the portals, and all about is vary-colored marble that reflects a soft sheen. The marble was quarried in Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri and Utah.

The building is indirectly lighted, and has 88 grilled windows wrought in aluminum, the predominating decorative metal used throughout the building. There are seven windows for general delivery—one of the hardest problems of the postal service—five parcel-post windows, six wholesale and 10 retail stamp windows, 13 money order, five postal savings and baby Government bond windows in a special lobby; three for customs, eight for big corporations and banks that carry their own postal matter and others for armored trucks and other vehicles.

Black glass tables are provided for patrons and new pens will be set out daily.

The entire second floor is devoted to sorting of city mail and circling all around are two miles of "observation galleries" where inspectors overlook hundreds of workers.

Pneumatic Tubes

Twenty-seven pneumatic tubes have outlets on the third floor, and through these, there is dispatched underground the postal matter for Brooklyn and upper Manhattan. Eighty-five per cent of the city's lighter mail is delivered to branch postoffices in this way, saving trucks and traffic delays, and it travels through the tubes at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

Other functions of the service are installed on the upper floors, among them being special delivery, air mail and registered and foreign mail.

The new building will be headquarters of the Federal government in New York and will save the Government thousands of dollars it pays in yearly rentals for its various departments housed in private buildings here.

The razing of the old building now depends upon further negotiations between the city and Federal Administrations. It originally was agreed that should the Federal Government cease to use the plot of ground upon which it stands, the site would revert to the city. During the James J. Walker mayoralty, an agreement was made with the Treasury Department, then headed by Andrew W. Mellon, that the city pay $5,000,000 into the Federal Treasury when it took over the ground. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has refused to carry out this agreement.

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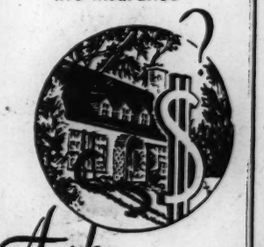
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Wags Does a Good Turn

A Billy-Bob Tale

By Enid Blyton

One day Wags was very naughty. Billy-Bob and Belinda took him down the lane with them when they went to look for buttercups for the dining-room table, and Wags suddenly saw some hens running about the road.

"Wuff!" said Wags joyfully, and his little black tail went wag-wag-wag. His long ears flopped from side to side as he ran up to the hens. He wanted them to play with him.

But the hens were frightened and ran away.

"Come here, Wags!" called Billy-Bob. "You mustn't frighten the hens."

But Wags thought that the hens wanted a game of touch-me-last, so he chased them, trying to catch the tail of one. He wouldn't go to Billy-Bob, though he heard him calling quite well.

And then Mister Greenfields, the farmer, came through a gate near by and roared angrily at Wags.

"Get away, dog! I'll teach you not to chase my hens."

Farmer Greenfields was a big, tall man with a very red face and thick eyebrows. Belinda and Billy-Bob always felt rather strange with him. The farmer caught sight of the two children.

"Hi, you!" he shouted. "Call your dog off!"

Belinda was frightened. Billy-Bob was, too, but he didn't show it. He ran up to Wags and caught hold of him by the collar.

"Naughty Wags, naughty!" he said, in his deepest voice.

Wags Was Crestfallen

Wags put his tail down and followed Billy-Bob along the lane. His head drooped, too, and his long ears almost touched the ground. He was ashamed of himself. He knew quite well he should not chase hens or sheep or cows.

"I don't like Farmer Greenfields," said Belinda. "He frightens me."

"His voice is very shouty," said Billy-Bob. "I wonder if he is a kind man? I shouldn't like to be a horse or a cow that belonged to him. Don't let's go down the lane again by ourselves for a little while, Belinda. He might catch Wags and that would make you cry."

So they didn't go down the lane by themselves for a little while because they didn't want to meet Farmer Greenfields. Wags soon forgot how naughty he had been, and his tail went up again and wagged nineteen to the dozen.

"Would you like to go and pick me some more buttercups?" Mother said in a few days' time. "The ones you got the other day are falling to bits."

"We'll go and get some this morning," said Billy-Bob.

"But I don't want to go down the lane to the field," said Belinda to Billy-Bob.

"Well, we won't," said Billy-Bob. "We mustn't take Wags by those hens again. We'll go over the stile and get into the fields from the other side. The sheep are there, and we shall see the lambs, too. That will be fun."

So they went to the stile with Wags. They climbed over and Wags slipped under. He was so pleased to be in the fields.

"Now, Wags, you are not even to look at the sheep," said Billy-Bob, in a stern voice. Wags wagged his tail and kept close by Billy-Bob's heels. He meant to be a very good dog.

The Straying Sheep

The children picked the buttercups. There were such a lot of them. The fields looked like gold in the sunshine, with all the flowers shining brightly. It was lovely.

Suddenly Billy-Bob stood still and stared.

"Look, Belinda," he said, "there's a sheep outside the field, in the main road! It has its two lambs with it, too. Oh, suppose a motorcar comes by!"

"Let's go and chase them back into the field," said Belinda.

So Billy-Bob and Belinda ran to the hole in the hedge through which the sheep and her lambs had squeezed. They squeezed through it too with Wags, and there they were, on the main road.

"Mother always says we mustn't go on this road by ourselves," said Belinda.

"I know," said Billy-Bob, "but this is something very special. Keep close by the hedge, Belinda. I'll try and get the sheep and the lambs through this hole again."

But, you know, those silly creatures wouldn't go back through the hole. They ran off down the side of the road. Billy-Bob didn't know what to do. One of the lambs ran into the middle of the road, but its mother baa'd to it and it ran back to her side. Wags ran after them, and kept them well under the hedge. It was very clever of him.

Billy-Bob and Belinda ran after the sheep, too. Soon they came to a little corner made by the hedge and a bush, and the sheep stayed there. Wags stood on guard and would not let them escape from their corner.

"Belinda, we must go and tell Farmer Greenfields about his sheep and lambs," said Billy-Bob. "Wags will guard them and keep them in this corner safely."

"But I don't want to go and see the farmer," said Belinda.

A Difficult Errand

"Nor do I," said Billy-Bob, "but we must tell him about the sheep."

"He was horrid to us about Wags," said Belinda. "Why can't we be horrid to him about his sheep?"

"I don't know, but we can't," said Billy-Bob. "I wouldn't like those little lambs to be hurt."

"Nor would I," said Belinda. So she trotted off beside Billy-Bob on her fat little legs, her golden hair shining like the buttercups. They squeezed their way through the hole in the hedge and ran across the field to the gate that led into their lane. The farm was not far off.

They went up to the farmhouse door. Belinda went rather red and so did Billy-Bob. Suppose Farmer Greenfields thought it was Wags who had chased the sheep and the lambs out of the field?

They knocked at the door. Mrs. Greenfields opened it. She was a very smily person and Billy-Bob was glad to see her and not the farmer.

"Please," he said, "one of your sheep and two little lambs have got out onto the main road and we can't get them back. Our dog Wags has got them safely into a corner, but will you go and put them into the field again?"

Farmer Greenfields' Praise

"Well, if it isn't nice of you to help us like this!" said Mrs. Greenfields, smiling all over her round face. "Farmer! There's a sheep and two lambs out in the main road. The children say their dog has got them safely in a corner. You'd better go along and see to them."

Farmer Greenfields hurried off. Billy-Bob called after him, "Please be kind to Wags. He is a very good dog, and helped us with your sheep!"

Mrs. Greenfields made the children go indoors and sit down. She gave them two big glasses of creamy milk and two chocolate buns, hot from the oven. But Billy-Bob couldn't eat his till he heard Wags coming along, barking merrily. Then he knew that his dog was safe.

The farmer came into the big kitchen and smiled at the children.

"That's a fine little cocker spaniel of yours!" he said. "He'd got those sheep safely for me. My word, he's a wonder! I should think you're proud of him. Thank you for all your help—it was kind of you to come and tell me. Would you like to come and help me collect the eggs off the nests this evening?"

"Oh, yes!" said Billy-Bob and Belinda. There was nothing they liked better than holding warm eggs.

"Bring your dog, too," said the farmer. "He's a fine little fellow."

And now Farmer Greenfields and Billy-Bob and Belinda and Wags are firm friends. Wasn't it a good thing that Billy-Bob and Belinda tried to help him.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"We Must Go and Tell Farmer Greenfields," Said Billy-Bob

Ways of a Sonata

By Nicolas Slonimsky

The whole story of musical compositions from a folk song to a symphony can be told in two lines:

Forth to the Dominant,
Back to the Tonic.

In a Sonata, the going to the Dominant and the coming back to the Tonic is interrupted by so many little trips abroad in the Relative Keys, major or minor, the Supertonic, Mediant, Submediant, Subdominant, and even way out to the Remote Keys, that it would take a thousand times as many words as there are on this whole page to describe all possible modulations and side trips.

In Symphonies, too, the composer goes forth to the Dominant, stays there for a while and then travels to all the keys of the universe. A Symphony is simply a Sonata for orchestra. Often, the composer starts East, Dominantwards, towards the rising Sharps, and comes back by way of the Flats having gone around the world of Keys.

This trip all over the world, North, South, East, and West, is called Development in a Sonata. Development, then, means going away from both the Tonic and the Dominant, to new Keys, near and far. Development is the Middle Section of the Sonata. The first Section is the Exposition. It starts with a lively tune (that is why every Sonata is marked Allegro, which means lively). This lively tune is usually called Main Subject, or First Subject, or Principal Theme. From it we go forth to the Dominant by a bridge passage to the pier, and the Modulation Ocean.

Beginning the Trip

We cross the ocean to the Dominant, and arrive at the Second Subject, which is less lively and more songful than the first. After the Second Subject has had its say, we close the Exposition and lock it with a Double Bar, with two black lines and a repeat sign. The repeat sign on the Double Bar is not always observed; nowadays, players are impatient and do not care to go over the whole Exposition twice.

After the Development is over, we start on a home-coming journey, usually by way of the Dominant. There are ship lanes home other than the Dominant, but the Dominant gives the best service. We cross the Modulation Ocean in the Western direction, from the Sharps back to the Home Key.

The Dominant is always a Sharp ahead of the Tonic, just as Europe is ahead of American time by the clock. If we happen to start in the Flats, then the Dominant will have one flat less. Suppose we start from B Flat, Minnesota. The Dominant Key will be F Major, Switzerland. Or suppose we start from C Major, Massachusetts. The Dominant Key will be one sharp ahead, G Major, Graustark, or wherever G major can be found on the map.

So, from the Dominant we start home to the Tonic, through the same Modulation Ocean, and before sailing, there is a long low Whistle on a deep note, which is the Dominant Pedal Point, preparing us for the sight of the sweet Home Key, the Tonic.

The Recapitulation

While traveling abroad, during Development Time, we hear the first subject very often, too, but almost never in its home key, the Tonic. It is like speaking English in foreign hotels; it sounds like the mother tongue in a minor key. So, we are back home, in the Tonic. The first subject is played again in its home key, the Tonic, but instead of going Dominantwards for the Second Subject, we play that second subject in the Tonic, too. This home-coming party with both subjects in the Tonic is called Recapitulation. After the Recapitulation, a short farewell is given to the guests, which is called the Coda.

Instead of playing the second subject in the Home Key, we can go to the Relative Key, have our Second Subject there, and return to the Tonic in time for a Coda. Codas usually have Pedal Points on the Tonic. The word Pedal comes from the Latin Pes, which means Foot, and so a Pedal Point is like standing on your feet during the last farewell at the door.

Symphonies, which are Orchestral Sonatas, have sometimes such long Codas that the audience begins to clap hands many bars before the end, thinking that it is all over.

Now we can write out the Sonata form in three short tales:

1. Exposition opens. The lively First Subject is played in the Tonic, and we sail across the Modulation Ocean to the Dominant. The songful Second Subject is played in the Dominant, and the heavy Double Bar closes the Exposition with two black lines.

2. Development Time arrives. We are on vacation, free to visit new keys, even remote keys. Everywhere we hear the First Subject and the Second Subject, but they sound strange, and are often broken off before the end. But soon we hear a low whistle on the deep Dominant. That prepares us for our journey home.

3. We are back home for the Recapitulation. The First Subject is played in the Home Key, and the Second Subject is also in the Home Key. The Tonic Pedal Point is in the Bass. It is a Coda. Our Sonata is ended.

(This is the twenty-first article in this music series, which is appearing on this page on the first Monday each month.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Kitten Cup Goes Swimming

tea set out on the rug before her doll children.

"Look," she said, "you can each have a cup with a different bird or animal on it! Puppy, you shall have the Duck; Brown Bear, you can have the Chicken; White Bear can have the Donkey, and this darling little Kitten Cup shall be for My Lady Mena."

The Kitten Cup felt pleased, yet a bit scared when it found that My Lady Mena was a very fine doll who had once belonged to the Little Girl's mother.

"I hope I shall never upset anything over her silk dress!" it thought.

But it soon learned to sit straight in its saucer, and even when My Lady Mena was not careful, and knocked her little cup over, it never spilt anything.

At last came a summer day when the Kitten Cup and its set were wrapped in paper and put back into their box.

"It's visiting time now," said the Little Girl, "and you're all going to the seashore with the doll family and me!"

"Oh," said the Kitten Cup to the others, "then I shall learn to swim!"

"No," laughed the Chicken Cup, "we were made to drink from and not for swimming. I don't suppose we shall ever see the beach at all."

But it was wrong, for when the Little Girl got to the seaside the first thing she did was to take her tea set and her dolls for a picnic on the sands.

When the Kitten Cup saw the tall waves dashing in it whispered, "I wish I could swim! I wish I could swim!" And when it got back to the house it danced about in its washing-up water and bubbled, "I think I might! I think I might!"

It never had a chance to try, however, till one day when the Little Girl was having a sailing-boat picnic with the tea set, and My Lady Mena moved her arm suddenly and knocked the Kitten Cup into the water. Nobody noticed, and the boat went sailing on, while the little Cup dropped down into the sea and then rose up again quickly.

"I can swim, I can, I can!" it laughed, rising up with one wave and falling down with the next.

It was very happy till the thought shot across it, "But how shall I get back?"

There was no answer to this, so it just went swimming on.

"How the Little Girl will miss me, and My Lady Mena, and the rest of the set!" it thought.

It tried to turn and swim home, but the ocean sent it back saying, "Sorry, but my orders are to sweep everything out to sea!" So the Kitten Cup had to go on farther, up and down over the waves, up and down, until day slipped into evening, and evening dropped into night.

"Now," said the sea at last, "we'll go back."

"That's no use to me," bubbled the Cup, half full of water. "I've quite lost my way."

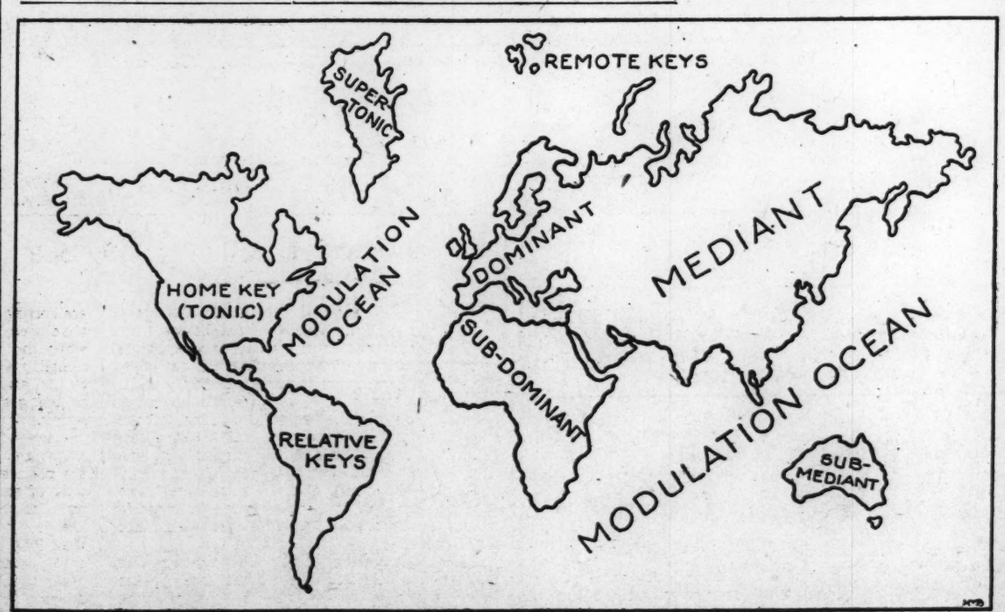
But the sea carried it to land as swiftly as it had carried it out, and just as the birds were waking for breakfast, the Kitten Cup felt something hard beneath it and found that it was sitting on some tiny stones far away from anywhere.

"I shall never, never see My Lady Mena and the Little Girl or any of my tea set again," it thought sadly, and turning over it fell asleep.

And there the Little Girl and My Lady Mena found it when they were taking a long walk that morning and wondering where it could be.

They were very glad to see it, and if the Kitten Cup had lost a little of its paint in its swim—well, who cared?

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)



Map of a Sonata

From the Home Key, or Tonic, You Travel Abroad Across the Modulation Ocean to the Dominant. From the Dominant You Go by Airplane for a Fast Trip Around the Mediant, Sub-Mediant, or Even the Remote Keys Before Starting on the Homeward Journey

The King's 'Hat'

Mother had gone shopping, and Bert and Grandmother had been left at home. They were sitting on the porch looking out over the back lawn, talking. It seemed a very long afternoon to Bert. He wished he had something to do.

"You might water the phlox," said Grandmother. "They're in the shade now, and they're very thirsty."

Bert didn't feel like watering the phlox, but he decided he was thirsty, too. He went to the kitchen, filled a glass with water from the faucet, helped himself to an ice cube from the icebox, and drank the water slowly. All the time he kept thinking of the phlox. They would like a drink, too. But still he didn't feel much like watering them.

When he came back to the porch, he picked up the paper Grandmother had been reading and looked at a picture of the King in it. Grandmother had been born in England, so Bert began to ask her questions about the King. Did he always wear that funny hat? Grandmother called it his crown.

The King's Orders

It would be fun to have a hat like that. Bert ran into the house, got some cardboard and scissors, and cut a long strip, with points on one side, for a crown. This he colored yellow and orange with his crayons to make it look like gold. And Grandmother sewed the ends together for him.

"Try it on," said Bert, but Grandmother replied that nobody but the King himself ever wore the King's crown. It was a sign that he was the King, and when he wore it everyone must do whatever he said. So Bert put it on his own short hair, and sat up very straight, trying to look like the King.

"Tobey, come here," he said. Tobey came instantly and stood before the King.

"Wag your tail," ordered the King. Tobey wagged it. In fact, he had been wagging it all the time.

"Now lie down," commanded the King. Tobey lay down.

Grandmother went on talking about kings. "A King does everything he can to help his people and keep his kingdom running properly," she said, and then she added, "especially if he wants to be called a good King."

"This is my kingdom," said Bert, waving his arm toward the back lawn, "and I'm a good King." Grandmother did not answer.

Then Bert looked out over his kingdom, thinking hard. It wasn't in very good order, but there was no one he could tell to clean it up. Then he decided to play two parts. If he took off his crown he would not be King, so he could then play that he was carrying out the King's orders.

He laid the crown carefully on the chair and ran out to put the King's kingdom in order. He picked up the croquet balls and mallets and put them away, and straightened a wicket. Then he took the rake from the grass under the trees and stood it up against the garage.

Just then a blue jay lit on the edge of the bird bath, and Bert ran to get the hose and fill the pan. It had been empty all day. The blue jay flew away while he did it, but flew back again right away to take a drink. And while he had the hose out, he watered the phlox. After all, they were the King's people, too.

A Kingdom in Order

He had finished all his work and put on his crown again, when the white cat from the house next door started to walk slowly across the lawn toward the bird bath. Tobey had been taught to be friendly with the cat, so he paid no attention, but the cat had not been taught to show good manners toward the birds. The cat couldn't reach the birds—Daddy had seen to that when he put the bird bath up on a little pole—but it liked to sit and watch them. Then the birds flew away.

But it had to be different, now that there was a King to look after things.

"Here, you!" called Bert, shooing the cat back home. "None of that in my kingdom!"

Everything was as it should be now, and the King came back to his throne on the porch. He had hoped Grandmother would be there to tell him what a good King he was, but she had gone inside to get supper.

"Come here," he commanded Tobey. "Now say 'Good King, Bert.'"

Tobey barked, "Bow-wow!" Bert sighed a little, but of course that was the best Tobey could do. The dog sat down in front of the King and looked up at him with big loving eyes. Anyone could see he wanted to say it, but couldn't.

Just then the front door opened and Mother came home. Bert was going to show her all the things he had done, but he didn't have to. She came to the door and smiled, and before he could say a word, she said right away, "Well, well, if it isn't good King Bert!"

Two Moons

Sometimes the moon
Is like a ball of gold.
And then they say the moon is old!
I think some giant takes a bite
Sometimes when I'm asleep at night,
For the moon grows thinner all the time
And by and by there's nothing left
But a slice of silver in the sky.
When I've begun to really fear
That the moon will disappear,
I run to the window
And look up high . . .
And there is a new one in the sky!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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The Stars Remain

IT IS a strange thing, that the far places we remember most vividly in our dreams are never quite the same when at long last we journey back. If we have walked in a forest quiet with the sheen of sculptured bronze, we shall, like as not, return to a wild wood aflutter with windy gold. If we have remembered a thin strip of cloudy water with a sliver of grey sky overhead and the long moan of foghorns stabbing through the mist, we shall, no doubt, come back to a clear afternoon, and acres and acres of blue water, pastured here and there with all manner of small craft.

If it brings a faint sadness, it is, nevertheless, this very unexpectedness of mood which awakens our keenest sense of expectation. We find ourselves wondering what the next turn in the road will reveal. Shall we find the same familiar pattern which has been so clearly etched in memory, or will the sudden turn of a leaf or the distant flutter of a sail evoke some new and hitherto unseen loveliness in the landscape? It is this question which constantly besieges thought.

Conversely, scenes recollected but vaguely fall easily into the irregular pattern of memory when revisited. If we note but one familiar landmark, the whole picture becomes clear. A stone chimney leaning rakishly from a brown cottage roof, a cluster of grapes shining silverly on a low wall, or a golden flurry of sunlignt rippling through a daisy field noisy with the shouts of children, is the keystone about which is built the entire structure of half-remembered things. And now and again we find ourselves exclaiming, "But, of course, I remember this!"

* * *

THE SEASONS ARE prolific of change. What novice in observation could believe that autumn hillsides aflame with sumac and the glory of blown maple leaves or meadows tumbling with goldenrod and thick, blue asters would, presently, put on robes of gleaming white and lie like plaques of silver beneath the moon?

Indeed, it is difficult for even the practiced observer to reconcile in his thought such opposites of color and design as day and night or autumn and spring. The plum tree lifting ethereal spires of fragrant bloom in the apple-green evenings of April is a far cry from a drowsy orchard bent with countless globes of frosty purple at harvest time. And who can say which is more beautiful, the lilac tree waving lazy plumes of fragrance in the thin May sunlight, or the same tree lost in a gleaming cloud of snow in the still December twilight?

* * *

EVEN THE DAY itself conspires against memory. Things seen by early morning light shine with a clear freshness. The dew sparkles in the grass. White clouds glisten against a cerulean sky. The wind has a cool, washed feel against the cheek.

High noon is least known, perhaps, of all the day. Men and women are too much occupied with the leisure time that noontide brings to many of them. Their interest is bounded by the luncheon table and the tempting odors that sweeten the air. Or else they are shut in by the grey towers and cloudy roofs of the city in a kind of half-world where only a trickle of sunlight penetrates to lighten the busy gloom.

But many love the sunset hour. It is a joy to watch the earth put on its golden halo of light and set its crimson candles in the west.

At this hour all things wear a mellow look, a softened, beautiful gleam, like the look of old silver, or the shine of a pewter bowl in a dark cupboard. Familiar things are not the same at this hour. Familiar places look oddly foreign. It is difficult to believe that the evening and the morning are the same day.

* * *

SO IT IS little wonder that we feel, sometimes, a certain strangeness when we journey to a familiar spot. The old landmarks are there, but with a difference. Where there were small boats tumbled on the rocks and nets drying in the sun, today there is only a wreath of gulls, circling and circling like a white cloud. At this gate there were late roses blooming and no one in sight, but now there is a blonde child leaning on the fence, looking seaward, and there is only one rose—the soft rose of her mouth.

The ship model that stood on this familiar shelf is missing, but the jar of red and white peppermint sticks is there, tantalizing the tongue. The crocheted doilies on the red plush chairs are gone, but these feather flowers in the blue vase are the same.

And so it goes. This is the same. This is different. Here is something I remember. This is new, is it not?

* * *

MOST THINGS CHANGE, but some things remain the same, though years with their fleeting seasons and the whims of men go by. Old friendships remain, shedding their constant beams across the wavering shadows of the world. The little dark-eyed lad, who used to come with shovel and pail to dig in the sand near where you sat with your books and your writing materials spread out on a checkered shawl, will remember you. His smile will be worth a journey of many miles, though even he will have changed a little, with his added inch and his missing tooth. But it will not be in any way that matters.

The old sailor, who sits in his dooryard year after year, whittling fascinating chains and ships and geometric figures in three dimensions from bits of soft wood, will call you by name, and drift off into one of his incredible, salty tales, told especially for you. His wife, remembering that you liked her thin ginger cookies, will ask you in to tea, welcoming you to her humble cottage like a queen returned to her realm.

* * *

OLD FRIENDSHIPS REMAIN, and the wind singing down the village streets like a troubadour, and the little brown roofs huddled at the edge of the sea, and the autumn rain twinkling up from shallow pools beside the road.

And the blue sea remains, blossoming with its rocks and its lighthouse and its little ships, unmindful of blustering autumns or delicately returning springs.

And at twilight the stars come down and shine in the little harbor like the beloved lights of home. The stars, too, remain.

D. H. McC.

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SHEPHERD OF DELPHI, GREECE

THE shepherd, blowing a reed, playing tunes on a pipe, arouses the echoes of the hillside with strains the like of which we hear on the oboe in the orchestra.

Of all strange facts, one of the most inexplicable is that the tone of the shepherd's pipe, which developed in a wild, yet meditative way, nobody knows how many centuries ago, remains a fundamental and unalterable quality to the ear. It is accepted, by many persons, as beautiful beyond all other things that can be listened to. The flute is faun-like, Marsyan and trivial, by comparison; and the trumpet, assertive and pretentious. The reed-pipe, in fine, persuades, like no other instrument, unless it be the violin; and even that lays too much siege, perhaps, to our sympathies.

The modern Greek shepherd keeps primitive ways on his mountain slopes. In any event he is something more than a watcher of grazing beasts when he strikes up on his oat-straw, as they formerly called it, and when he begins to unroll melody from that tube with finger-holes punched according to the notes of the scale. He is reciting Greek poetry that demands no handbook of grammar for its understanding. He consolidates centuries into the instant. He is, for the moment, Pindar and Wagner, and all poets and musicians between.

W. P. T.

Spanish Cathedral

IT IS generally from the outside of French cathedrals that one receives the most vivid impressions. Though the mind may be overcome by a feeling of superhuman effort on entering the portals of Notre Dame de Paris, yet the emotion produced by the first sight of the queenly, celestial edifice from the opposite side of the broad square is the more powerful and eloquent. Not so in Spain,—and this in spite of the location of the choirs. It is not until you enter a Spanish church that its power and beauty are felt.

The audacious construction of Leon, which one wonders at from the square outside, becomes well-nigh incredible when seen from the nave. How is it possible that glass can support such a weight of stone? . . . Can fields of glass sustain three hundred feet of thrusts and such weights of stone? It is a culmination of the daring of Spanish Gothic. In France there was this difference,—while the fields of glass continued to grow larger and larger, the walls to diminish, and the piers to become slenderer, the aid of a more perfectly developed system of counterthrusts to the vaulting was called in. In Spain we reach the maximum of elimination in the masonry of the side walls at the end of the thirteenth century, and in the cathedral of Leon. . . .

The side walls of the aisles for a height of some fourteen feet to the bottom of their vaulting ribs, the triforium, commencing but a foot above the arches which separate nave from side aisles, and immediately above the triforium, forty feet of clerestory,—all is glass, emerald, turquoise, and peacock, amber, straw, scarlet, and crimson, encased in a most delicate, strangely reckless, and bold-traceried framework of stained ivory. . . . The best of the Leon windows are from the fifteenth century, when the glaziers' shops in the city worked under the direction of Juan de Arge, Maestro Baldwin, and Rodrigo de Ferraras.—From "Cathedrals of Spain," by JOHN ALLYNE GADE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

English Lavender

I ONCE heard from a window on a London street a woman singing the Lavender call. It was not the pretty song so often seen in children's books of music, but another complete and poignant melody, and once and twice and then far-off it rose, touching the heart with its human beauty before it dissolved away into the morning. Something in the soil and climate of southern England, something in the English character, have made Lavender their own, and with it there will always be a thought of its tall spikes against the whitewashed walls of cottages, and of Lavender walks leading from the kitchen garden to the flowers. So cherished indeed is the plant in England, and so many centuries long its garden history, that English Lavender as we know it is the type Lavandula Vera no more, but a special and very beautiful garden strain.—From "Herbs and the Earth," by HENRY BESTON. (Copyright 1935 from Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)

October Writes Her Name

NOVEMBER signs her name precisely,
in dignified black ink,
across the sombre scene;
but that is not October's way.
She even scorns quiet summer's green,
to sprawl her name,
a large, clear signature, in red!
In purple, too, she forms the letters bold,
then lavishly repeats herself in gold.

MILDRED NICKERSON

ΕΥΡΙΣΚΕΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΣΩΣΤΗΝ ΘΕΣΙΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οταν ὁ χρόνος τῶν σπουδῶν πλησιάζει πρὸς τὸ τέρμα, πολλοὶ νέοι διερωτῶνται, "πῶς θὰ εὕρω τὴν σωστήν μου θέσιν εἰς τὸν κόσμον;" Πολὺ δὲ ὀρθῶς καταβάλλεται σοβαρὰ προσοχὴ πρὸς ἐξεύρεσιν μιᾶς ἱκανοποιητικῆς ἀπαντήσεως. Οἱ γνωρίζοντες τὴν ζωὴν τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ θὰ ἐνθυμοῦνται τὴν τεσσαρακονθήμερον διαμονήν του εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, ὅπου ἀναμφιβόλως ἐπέρασε πολὺν καιρὸν εἰς προσευχὴν καὶ μελέτην. Ὀλίγον ἀργότερα, ἔκαμε τὴν θαυμασίαν ἐπί τοῦ Ὄρους Ὁμιλίαν. Κατὰ τὴν ὁμιλίαν ἐκείνην, ἀφοῦ ἀπηρίθμησε πῶς λαμβάνεται φροντὶς διὰ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ ἀέρος, καὶ πῶς τὰ χόρτα τοῦ ἀγροῦ τρέφονται καὶ γίνονται ὡραῖα, εἶπε (Ματθαῖος 6:31, 33): "Μὴ οὖν μεριμνήσητε, λέγοντες, Τί φάγωμεν, ἢ τί πίωμεν, ἢ τί περιβαλώμεθα; . . . ζητεῖτε δὲ πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ, καὶ ταῦτα πάντα προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν".

Ὁ σπουδαστής, ἀφίνων τὸ σχολεῖον, μπορεῖ νὰ αἰσθάνεται ὅτι θὰ ἦτο μωρὸν τῷ ὄντι, ἢ πιθανὸν ἀδύνατον, δι'αὐτὸν νὰ "μὴ μεριμνήσῃ" διὰ τὸ μέλλον του. Διατὶ ὅμως νὰ μὴ μεριμνᾶ κανεὶς περὶ τῶν σχεδίων του διὰ τὸ μέλλον; Ἐπειδὴ, ἐφόσον ζητεῖ "πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ", τὴν νόησιν Αὐτοῦ, θὰ καθοδηγῆται νὰ κάμῃ τὰς δεούσας ἐνεργείας πρὸς εὕρεσιν ἁρμονικῆς ἀσχολίας.

"Οταν ἀντιμετωπίζῃ κανεὶς οἱανδήποτε ἀνθρωπίνην ἀνάγκην, εἴτε χρημάτων, εἴτε στέγης, εἴτε συγκοινωνίας, εἴτε οἱουδήποτε ἀπὸ τὰ καθημερινὰ χρειώδη, βοηθεῖ πολὺ νὰ μελετήσῃ τὰ λεγόμενα τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, Ἀνακαλυπτρίας καὶ Ἱδρυτρίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἰς τὴν σελίδα 307 τοῦ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Ἀνάμμικτα): "Ὁ Θεὸς σᾶς δίδει τὰς πνευματικάς Του ἰδέας, ἐκεῖναι δὲ, μὲ τὴν σειράν των, σᾶς προμηθεύουν τὰ καθημερινὰ χρειώδη. Μὴ ζητεῖτε ποτὲ διὰ τὴν αὔριον· ἀρκεῖ ὅτι ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη εἶναι μία πάντοτε παροῦσα βοήθεια· ἐὰν δὲ περιμένετε, οὐδέποτε ἀμφιβάλλοντες, θὰ ἔχετε πᾶν ὅ,τι χρειάζεσθε κάθε στιγμήν." Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν μᾶς δίδει ὑλικὰ πράγματα. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Πνεῦμα, Νοῦς, πᾶσα οὐσία, καὶ τὰ δῶρα του εἶναι πνευματικά. Αἱ πνευματικαὶ αὗται ἰδέαι ὀρθῶς ἐφαρμοζόμεναι μᾶς δίδουν τὰ καθημερινὰ χρειώδη, πᾶν ὅ,τι χρειάζεται διὰ τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ τὴν σωστὴν ἐργασίαν μας. Πόροι ἀπροσδόκητοι θὰ φανερωθοῦν εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν ἡ ὁποία κατέστη ἐπιδεκτικὴ μὲ προσευχὴν διὰ θείαν ὁδηγίαν.

"Ενας νέος Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων, φοιτητὴς κολλεγίου, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶχε ἀνάγκην ἐπικερδοῦς ἐργασίας κατὰ τὰς διακοπάς του, πῆγε εἰς ἕνα μεγάλο ἐμπορικὸν κατάστημα νὰ ζητήσῃ θέσιν. Ἐνῷ ἐπρόκειτο νὰ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τὸν ἀναβατῆρα συνήντησεν ἕνα γνωστόν του ὁ ὁποῖος ἤθελεν ἐπίσης νὰ ἐργασθῇ κατὰ τὸ διάστημα τῶν ἑορτῶν. Ὁ γνωστός του τοῦ εἶπεν ὅτι ἦτο περιττὸν νὰ ἀποτανθῇ εἰς τὸ γραφεῖον ἐργασίας τοῦ καταστήματος, διότι μόλις εἶχαν εἴπη εἰς τὸν ἴδιον ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχε καμμία κενὴ θέσις. Ὁ σπουδαστής, ὅμως, γνωρίζων ὅτι "ἡ Ἀγάπη ἐμπνέει, φωτίζει, προσδιορίζει, καὶ ὁδηγεῖ", ὅπως ἡ Mrs. Eddy μᾶς λέγει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεια μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν (σ. 454), καὶ ὅτι τίποτε δὲν μποροῦσε νὰ τὸν στερήσῃ τῆς ὀρθῆς ἀσχολίας, ἀνέβη καὶ ἐξέθεσε τὸ ζήτημά του εἰς τὸν διευθυντὴν τοῦ γραφείου ἐργασίας. Ἐνῷ ὡμιλοῦσαν ἐζητήθη τηλεφωνικῶς ἀπὸ ἕνα ἐκ τῶν τμημάτων τοῦ καταστήματος ἔκτακτος βοήθεια. Ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἐργασία, δι'ἣν ἐζητεῖτο ὑπάλληλος, ἀπήτει προσόντα τὰ ὁποῖα ὁ ἐν λόγῳ νέος κατεῖχεν, προσελήφθη ἀμέσως εἰς τὴν κενὴν θέσιν. Τοιουτοτρόπως μὲ τὸ νὰ ἀρνηθῇ οἱανδήποτε φαινομενικὴν ἔλλειψιν εὐκαιρίας ἢ ἐργασίας, καὶ νὰ βεβαιώσῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος κατέχει πάντοτε τὴν σωστήν του θέσιν εἰς τὸ σύμπαν τοῦ Νοῦ, ἐξησφάλισεν ἐργασίαν ἥτις διήρκεσε καθ'ὅλην τὴν περίοδον τῆς ἀνάγκης του.

Εὐτυχεῖς εἶναι σήμερον οἱ νέοι οἱ ὁποῖοι ἀπήλαυσαν τὸ προνόμιον νὰ φοιτήσουν εἰς ἕνα Κυριακὸν Σχολεῖον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ νὰ μάθουν τὰς πρακτικὰς ἀληθείας αἵτινες ἐκτίθενται εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Ἔχουν διδαχθῇ ἐκεῖ νὰ ἐμπιστεύωνται ἀπολύτως τὸν Θεόν· διότι ἔχουν μάθῃ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἄπειρος Νοῦς, θεία Ἀρχὴ, πᾶσα νοημοσύνη, πᾶσα οὐσία, ἡ πηγὴ πάσης σοφίας, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ πλήρης καὶ τελεια ἔκφρασις. Ἢ ἐκδήλωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἔχουν ἐπίσης μάθει ὅτι τὸ οἱουδήποτε εἶδους κακὸν εἶναι μὴ πραγματικόν. Ἐπομένως, τὸ κακὸν, ἐκδηλούμενον εἰς ἀνεργίαν, εἶναι μὴ πραγματικὸν καὶ ἀνίσχυρον νὰ τοὺς κρατῇ μακρὰν τῆς σωστῆς των θέσεως. Ἔχουν μάθῃ νὰ γνωρίζουν ὅτι ἡ ἄπειρος Ἀγάπη προνοεῖ δι'ὅλα Του τὰ τέκνα καὶ ἔτσι ἀρνοῦνται τὴν ψευδῆ ἀξίωσιν ὅτι ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς κυβερνᾶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Γνωρίζοντες τὰς ἀληθείας ταύτας καὶ διακηρύσσοντες αὐτὰς συνειδητῶς, προχωροῦν μετὰ χαρᾶς προσδοκῶντες καλόν, εὑρίσκοντες, διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς ὁδηγίας, σωστὴν ἀπασχόλησιν, θὰ εἶναι εὐτυχεῖς νὰ ἐκτελοῦν τὰ καθήκοντά των, καὶ νὰ ἀναπτύσσουν προοδευτικῶς τὴν περὶ Ἀληθείας νόησίν των.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

On a Clear Morning

THAT is not a mud puddle
But a tray of copper luster
With delft-blue decorations.

LE BARON COOKE

"—and Marathon Looks on the Sea"

CLOSE at hand, as we come down the rough trail that leads from the highway to the field of Marathon, is an immense earthen mound—"Soros" it is called by the Greeks—placed here in comparatively modern times in commemoration of the stand against the Persians by the little band of Greeks and Plataeans under Miltiades. Here, too, is a simple column of white marble with a scarred and battered bas-relief, presumably of the valiant leader.

Mounting the pile of earth we find spread out on either hand a scene of great charm. Groves of ancient olive trees, some of them more than a thousand years old but still bearing, bright green vineyards, clumps of the even brighter Grecian pines, gardens under tillage by hard-working and frugal-living Greek husbandmen, little bungalows along the shores of the blue bay where the galleys of the Persians were drawn up twenty-four centuries ago—all this delights the eye today where "Marathon looks on the sea."

Bold headlands flank the bay, and beyond is the long island of Euboea floating, fairylike, in a blue haze. From the sea back to the hills, the "mountains" of Byron, is a mile or more. One of the hills is Pentelikon of the famous marble quarries. None rises more than a few hundred feet, or possibly a thousand in one or two instances, but they are full of pretty valleys and nooks and crannies where, no doubt, the anxious Greeks waited in concealment as the mighty Persian armada came into the bay.

But no suggestion of aught but peace hovers about this fair and lovely scene today, peace and a silence broken only by the plaintive tones of the patient donkey from yonder hillside, or the call to his horses of the peasant as, reins about his neck, he grips the handles of his primitive plow and lines his furrows, just as his forbears were doing when the host of Darius hove in sight. Here and there women are sorting the fallen fruit of the silver-leafed olive tree, and singing lightly at their task while the village priest, his orthodox hat resembling a section of stovepipe, stands serenely by. In another place a group of peasants is sifting grain with the crude apparatus used here unchangingly for more than a thousand years.

The gentle breeze from the sea comes across the plain and blends sweetly with the pungent odor of the Grecian pine tree. Yonder, a few miles to the north and tucked cozily away at the foot of a valley between the "mountains that look on Marathon," is the little village of Marathon itself exactly where it lay 2400 years ago. Turning away for the long drive to Athens, you look back again and again upon mountain, village, plain, and sea, over which the twilight is now softly settling, while the purple haze that wraps itself about Euboea turns the bay to the color of a Tahitian lagoon at sunset.

M. T. G.

Finding One's Right Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN school days draw to a close, many a young person asks himself, "How shall I find my right place in the world?" And serious attention may well be given to seeking a satisfactory answer. Those who are familiar with the life of Christ Jesus will remember his sojourn of forty days in the wilderness, where he undoubtedly spent much time in prayer and meditation. A little later on, he delivered the wonderful Sermon on the Mount. In the course of that sermon, after recounting how the fowls of the air are cared for, and the plants of the field are nourished and made beautiful, he said (Matthew 6:31, 33): "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The student, upon leaving school, may feel that it would be foolish indeed, or perhaps impossible, for him to "take no thought" about his future activities. The words "take no thought" are also rendered (American Revised Version), "Be not . . . anxious." But why should not one be anxious about his plans for the future? Because, as one seeks "first the kingdom of God," the understanding of Him, he will be led to take the right steps leading to harmonious activity.

When one is confronted with any human need, whether it be for money, shelter, transportation, or any of the daily requirements, it is helpful to study the statement by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to be found on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." God does not give us material things. God is Spirit, Mind, all substance, and His gifts are spiritual. These spiritual ideas rightly applied give us our daily supplies, all that is needed for our well-being and right activity. Unthought-of sources of supply will become evident to the consciousness made receptive through prayer for divine guidance.

A young college student, a Christian Scientist, who needed to find remunerative employment during his vacation, went to a large department store to apply for a position. As he was about to go up in the elevator he met an acquaintance who likewise wanted to work during the holidays. The acquaintance said that it was useless to apply at the employment office, as he had himself just been told that there were no openings. However, the student, knowing that "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way" as Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454), and that nothing could deprive him of right occupation, went up and stated his errand to the employment manager. While they were talking the telephone rang, and a call for extra help came from one of the departments. As it was a type of work for which the young man was well qualified, he was immediately engaged to fill the position. Thus, by denying any seeming lack of opportunity or employment, and affirming the truth that the real man is ever in his right place in Mind's universe, he secured work which lasted throughout the period of his need.

Fortunate today are those young people who have enjoyed the privilege of attending a Christian Science Sunday School, and of learning the practical truths set forth in the Christian Science textbook. Here they have been taught to place absolute reliance on God; for they have learned that God is infinite Mind, divine Principle, all intelligence, all substance, the source of all wisdom, and that man is the complete and perfect expression, or manifestation of God. They have also learned that evil of every kind is unreal. Therefore, evil, manifested in lack of employment, is unreal and powerless to keep them from their rightful place. They have learned to know that infinite Love provides for all of His children and thus reject the false claim that mortal mind governs man. Knowing these truths and consciously declaring them, they go forth with the joyous expectation of good. Having, through spiritual guidance, found rightful activity they will be happy in the performance of their duties, and in the progressive unfoldment of their understanding of Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Eschscholtzia

WE CAME
through blowing seas
of orange poppy-flame
our bare feet powdered with fine dust
of gold.

IRENE STANLEY

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Yankee Edge Is Apparent As World Series Nears

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the regular season out of the way, the attention of the baseball public for the second successive year was today centered on New York and a World Series between the Yankees and Giants. The first two games are scheduled at Yankee Stadium Wednesday and Thursday, with the scene shifting to the Polo Grounds on Friday for three afternoons, if three more contests are necessary. Should the classic go beyond five games, the clubs will return to the Stadium and finish out their struggle.

As the two teams warmed up for the blue ribbon event, opinions varied as to the probable outcome. A slight majority, perhaps, were inclined to favor the tremendous extra-base hitting power of the Yankees, which carried the world champs to victory in the six-game battle of 1936, staged on the same grounds. But raising a chant that was increasing in volume as the opening game approached, was an army of National Leaguers who believe that the time for a Yankee downfall has arrived and that the Giants, stressing a defensive style of baseball that rarely beats itself, were primed to upset the champs.

During the past three weeks the Yankees have experienced a letdown. At one stretch they dropped three in a row to the lowly Athletics, losing two in a single afternoon at the Stadium. At the same time, the Giants were riding the crest of a victory wave. This fact should be given more than passing consideration in comparing the squads of Joe McCarthy and Bill Terry.

Last year the Giants went into the series admittedly with one pitcher, Carl Hubbell. Although Hub has not equalled his sensational '36 record, he is still a great money player and will be an important figure in the forthcoming classic. This time, however, Terry has a potentially great hurler in Cliff "Mountain Music" Melton, a lanky left-hander with big ears and remarkable control of a burning fast ball.

Terry contends that Melton won the pennant for the Giants. At least, Bill admits that without him the club would have finished no better than fourth. So it seems that on the shoulders of the tall mountaineer rest the fortunes of the National Leaguers. They will either win or lose with Melton.

Terry announces that Hubbell will open the series. This plan hands the second game to Melton. Originally, the manager had suggested he might turn Cliff loose in the opener, but this move could have brought quick disaster upon the Giants. Had the rookie cracked under the pressure, critics could see nothing except a sweeping Yankee victory.

Those who favor the Giants are urged on by the ability, during the regular season, of the club to come through when their reputation was at stake. In every "crucial" series, the Terrymen had what it takes. This was due largely to the sudden development of Melton, who once had a trial with the Yankees; to the successful shifting of Outfielder Mel Ott to third base; to the arrival of Jim Ripple in right field; to the improved double-play combination of Dick Bartell and Johnny Whitehead, and the sudden and unexpected rise of Catcher Harry Danning, who filled in so capably when Gus Mancuso was injured. Yes, the Giants are a better ball club behind the bat, on the mound and in the infield, than they were in 1936, and no weaker in the outfield.

However, granting that the Giants possess two of the greatest left-handed pitchers ever to wear similar uniforms, and that they are better equipped on the mound for that third game with Hal Schumacher around, there is no discounting the consistent offensive gestures of the McCarthy-managed American League titleholders. The Yanks, too, are a great money club; can win when the pressure is on. They still have Lou Gehrig, whose World Series records rival those of Babe Ruth; and Tony Lazzeri and Bill Dickey, who are not strangers to classic crowds. They have the leading outfielder of the majors, Joe Di Maggio, with another year's experience behind him.

When discussing Yankee potentialities, an important point is often overlooked. They own two fine pitchers in Lefty Gomez and Red Ruffing. During the final month of the pennant campaign this pair delivered in brilliant fashion. Gomez has returned to his 1934 form. Ruffing, according to New York scribes, is a better pitcher than he was in '36. The Giants will not take liberties at the plate when either Lefty or Red are throwing. In fact, the man on the street will tell you that the Gomez-Ruffing partnership is equal in effectiveness to the team of Hubbell and Melton. And if this supposition is correct, the Yankees must be favored because of their batting power. It looks like another American League year.

However, at least one phase of the classic has the critics agreeing. A new attendance record for subway series should be established. The present mark of 302,924, recorded last October, promises to crack under the strain of an enlarged Yankee Stadium, which now seats more than 70,000. The all-time figure of 328,051, made in the seven-game Cardinal Yankee event of 1926, is also threatened. The increased seating capacity of the Stadium likewise offers the possibility of a new single-game mark, surpassing the 66,669 that witnessed the fourth game in 1936.

Twenty-Three Are Correct Picking Pennant Winners

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Picking the pennant winners in the major leagues wasn't so tough on the "experts" in general this season.

A total of 23 of the 108 sports writers who voted in the annual Associated Press pre-season poll on the big league races last spring selected both the New York Yankees and Giants to repeat. Twenty-eight picked the Giants in the National League, and 87 "predicted" the Yanks in the American.

Of the 23 selecting both pennant winners, only five picked the four clubs that wound up in the first division of the American League. These five and 16 others also picked the four that finished in the money in the National.

Only two, however, managed to put down the correct finishing order for the National League's first division. They were Stan Baumgartner of the Philadelphia Inquirer and Ken Smith of the New York Daily Mirror. No one guessed the correct order for the American League first division. The closest was Herb Jaspan of the Philadelphia Ledger, who picked the Yanks, Tigers and White Sox in that order. Jaspan, incidentally, was the only "picker" to name the Sox for third place.

Five selectors were right on their one-two choices in both leagues. They were James Gould of the St. Louis Post Dispatch; Al Laney, New York Herald Tribune; Myron Huff, Philadelphia Ledger; John Ebinger, New York Daily News; Ken Smith, New York Daily Mirror.

Umpires for World Series

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The four umpires who will officiate in the World Series were named by Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis today. George Barr and Bill Stewart were appointed from the National League and Emmett Ormsby and Steve Basil from the American.

Title Threat - - - —By Pap'

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College Football

Alabama 65, Sewanee 0.
Albany 7, So. Oregon Normal 7.
Albright 20, Geneva 0.
Alfred 38, Ashland 0.
Alma 7, Adrian 0.
American 13, Bridgewater 6.
Arizona 20, Temple 6.
Arkansas 7, Texas Christian 7.
Arkansas State 3, Bishop 0.
Army 21, Clemson 6.
Arnold 12, Lowell T. S. 6.

Baldwin Wallace 21, Bowling Green 0.
Ball S. T. 53, Oakland City 0.
Baltimore C. C. 32, Loyola 0.
Bemidi T. 7, Dubuque 6.
Bethany 22, Westminster 0.
Bloomsburg T. 21, Millersville T. 6.
Boston C. 21, Kansas State 7.
Boston 33, Lehigh 6.
Bowdoin 12, Mass. State 0.
Brown 13, R. I. State 6.
Buffalo 13, Allegheny 7.
Butler 13, Cincinnati 0.

C. C. N. Y. 24, Brooklyn 0.
California 24, Oregon State 6.
Carlton 7, Ripon 0.
Carroll 14, North Central 0.
Case 20, Capitol 0.
Catawba 20, Newberry 0.
Catholic 14, Loyola 0.
Centenary 7, So. Methodist 6.
Centre 19, Oglethorpe 0.
Charleston T. 20, Terre Haute T. 13.
Coast Guard 7, Worcester P. I. 6.
Coe 20, Central 6.
Colorado 14, Missouri 6.
Colorado Mines 7, Colorado St. 0.
Columbia 40, Williams 6.
Cornell 40, Colgate 7.
Cornell C. 20, Lawrence 0.

Dartmouth 31, Amherst 7.
Defiance 6, Detroit Tech. 0.
DeKalb T. 7, Elmhurst 7.
Denison 0, Ohio Northern 0.
Depaul 0, Illinois 0.
DePauw 20, Rose P. I. 0.
Dickinson 13, Moravian 0.
Drexel 21, Susquehanna 0.
Duke 34, Davidson 6.

Earlham 19, Holbrook 0.
East Illinois T. 20, Indiana St. 13.
East Kentucky T. 28, Franklin 6.
East Stroudsburg T. 13, Panzer 0.
Edinboro T. 7, California T. 0.
Elon 13, Davis-Elkins 6.

Flagstaff T. 26, California T. 0.
Florida 18, Stetson 0.
Fordham 63, F. & M. 0.

Georgetown 38, Shenandoah 0.
Georgia 13, South Carolina 7.
Georgia Tech. 28, Mercer 0.
Gonzaga 0, St. Mary's 0.
Grove City 7, Clarion T. 6.
Guilford 7, East Carolina T. 0.

Hamline 12, Mankato T. 6.
Hanover 14, Wabash 12.
Harvard 54, Springfield 0.
Heidelberg 13, Kent State 7.
High Point 14, Lees-McRae 6.
Hiram 7, Mt. Union 7.
Holy Cross 7, Providence 0.
Howard 31, Cheney A. 12.
Illinois Wes. 2, Louisiana T. 0.
Idaho (S. B.) 45, Ricks 0.
Iowa Wes. 6, Macomb T. 0.

Jamestown 21, Mayville T. 3.
Johnson City T. 12, Cullowhee T. 0.
Juanita 6, Washington C. 0.

Kalamazoo 7, Wittenberg 0.
Kentucky 6, Xavier 0.
Kenyon 20, Otterbein 0.
Knox 20, Principia 0.
Kutztown T. 12, Shippenburg T. 6

Lafayette 33, Upsala 0.
Linfield 7, St. Martin's 0.
Lockhaven T. 26, Indiana T. 7.
La. State 9, Texas 0.
Luther 12, Western Union 0.

Macalester 6, St. Olaf 0.
Mars Hill 13, Boiling Springs 7.
McKendree 20, Eureka 0.
Miami (Ohio) 75, Marietta 6.
Michigan N. S. 14, Northern S. T. 0
Michigan St. 19, Michigan 14.
Michigan T. 19, Northern 3.
Middlebury 25, Hartwick 0.
Mississippi St. 38, Howard 0.
Monmouth 7, Carthage 0.
Montana 13, Texas Tech. 6.
Montana State 6, Utah State 6.
Morris Brown 46, Allen 6.
Mount Pleasant T. 21, Ferris 7.
Muhlenberg 38, St. Lawrence 6.
Murray Tea. 33, Tenn. Tech. 0.
Muskingum 7, Wash. & Jeff. 6.

Navy 32, The Citadel 0.
Nebraska 14, Minnesota 9.
Nevada 9, Wyoming 7.
New Hampshire 21, Bates 12.
New York 18, Carnegie Tech. 14.
Niagara 13, Canisus 0.
N. C. College 6, Fayetteville T. 0
North Carolina 20, N. C. State 0.
Northeastern 13, American I. C. 0.
Northwest C. 20, Mission House 0.
Northwestern 33, Iowa State 0.
Notre Dame 21, Drake 0.
N. Y. Aggies 6, New Britain T. 0.
Oberlin 2, Rochester 0.
Ohio State 13, Purdue 0.
Oklahoma 6, Rice 0.
Olivet 26, St. Mary's 6.
Oregon 7, Stanford 6.

Parsons 6, Illinois C. 0.
Pennsylvania 28, Maryland 21.
Penn State 32, Gettysburg 6.
Phil. C. Smith 12, Rust 2.
Pittsburgh 20, West Virginia 0.
Platteville T. 12, Normal 9.
Pomona 13, Whittier 7.
Portland 36, Pacific 0.
Princeton 24, Virginia 0.

Randolph Macon 26, St. John's 7.
Richmond T. 28, Franklin 6.
River Falls T. 12, St. John's 6.
Roanoke 10, Concord 0
Rutgers 20, Hampden Sydney 0.

San Francisco 21, Daniel Baker 0.
Shaw 33, St. Paul 0.
S. D. State 20, Omaha 0.
S. D. State 3, Occidental 0.
Southwestern 14, Millsaps 0.
St. Benedict 20, Emporia T. 20.
St. Cloud T. 47, Minot 0.
St. Joseph's 6, Manchester 0.
St. Joseph's 10, Mt. St. Mary's 7.
St. Norbert 18, Milwaukee T. 7.
St. Thomas 28, Mansfield T. 0
Springfield T. 7, Cen. Mo. T. 7.
Steven's Point 7, Stout 0.
Superior T. 13, Duluth T. 0.
Tennessee 27, Virginia P. I. 0.
Tenn. Wes. 33, Middle Ga. T. 0.
Texas A. & I. 26, Lamar 0.
Texas A. & M. 14, Manhattan 7.
Texas Mines 19, New Mex. Military 3.
Toledo 19, Georgetown 0.
Transylvania 19, Louisville 6.
Trinity 25, Hamilton 0.
Tufts 20, Colby 7.
Tulsa 42, Central A. 6.

Union 9, Hobart 0.
Union C. 21, Evansville 0.
Upper Iowa 9, Penn 0.
Ursinus 11, Delaware 6.
Utah 14, Brigham Young 0.
Valley City T. 0, Ellendale T. 0.
Valparaiso 47, Central N. 0.
Vanderbilt 18, Chicago 0.
Vermont 7, Rensselaer P. I. 6.
Villanova 42, Penn M. I. 0.
Virginia M. I. 20, W. & M. 6.

Washington 7, Southern California 0.
Washington 45, William Jewell 6.
Washington & Lee 6, Richmond 0.
Washington St. 13, Idaho 0.
Wayne 19, Akron 13.
Wilberforce 19, Kentucky Western 0.
Wesleyan 17, Conn. State 6.
Western Reserve 58, Hillsdale 0.
Western State 7, Colorado College 3.
Whitewater T. 14, Wheaton 6.
Wisconsin 12, Marquette 0.
W. V. State 20, Louisville 7.

Xavier 13 Tuskegee 7.

Yale 26, Maine 0.
Ypsilanti T. 44, Marquette T. 6.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Football Revolution

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Way back in the halcyon days of Cornell rowing supremacy, when its crews scored victories on the Hudson year after year, it used to be said that Old Pop Courtney trained his crews by making them run from the boathouse down on Cayuga Lake up the steep hill that leads to the campus as the concluding step of their daily training. Perhaps Carl Snavely has adopted similar tactics with the Cornell football team during the past week, as it was a greatly improved football team over the previous week that scored a brilliant victory over the hard-fighting cohorts of Colgate on Saturday, yielding them the first score, but coming right back with six touchdowns for a score of 40 to 7.

It was the improvement in the Cornell line that really told the tale. Andy Kerr is one of the cleverest tacticians among the coaches, and his team was well drilled in the use of all sorts of trick plays. But most of them were smothered before they could get under way by the play of the Cornell forwards, while the backs were also potent on the offensive. It was altogether a revolution from what had been expected before the game.

Another sensation of a similar character developed on the heights of Pittsburgh, when a similarly aroused New York University team defeated Carnegie Tech, coming from behind after trailing at 0-14 at the half, to make three touchdowns to none and win by a score of 18-14. Here also the transformation was remarkable, as the winners had been sluggish and lacked cohesion the week before, and only the weakness of their opponents had enabled them to win.

Harvard Looked Good

With these exceptions, however, eastern football went just about as expected as the Ivy group of teams made their debuts in business-like style, staging good performances against fair opponents, allowing a touchdown in a few instances, but always showing decided superiority. Harvard made the best display, scoring two touchdowns in each quarter, over Springfield College, for a total of 54-0, while Princeton defeated the University of Virginia, 26-0, and Yale was triumphant over Maine by the same score. Each missed two points after touchdown, Harvard scoring six to two each for the others.

Harvard used both straight football and the aerial route for its triumph, scoring three touchdowns by passes, but gained more than triple the distance by rushing, with 364 yards by rushing and 100 through the air. Vernon Struck, fullback and acting captain, did most of the effective work, both as a rusher and at the throwing end of the passes, and kicked one of the goals. But the opposition was slight, and the Crimson had matters pretty much its own way.

Columbia fought a strong Williams team to a standstill, 40 to 6, with its first team, when it was on the field, practically invincible, holding the New Englanders easily, with Sidney Luckman and John Siegal as the main aerial attack, and the balance of the backfield also effective. The team as a whole appeared much further advanced in its preparations than a year ago, executing its plays with greater precision, and adding several new ones to its repertoire. The second string, however, was not at its best at the start, and the lone score for Williams came soon after it had gone in at the start of the second quarter, when a clever rush through the line by Fielding Simmons, the fullback, deep in Williams territory, caught the defensive backs unawares, and he speeded, with Columbia backs trying in vain to head him off, 66 yards to the Columbia goal.

But Lou Little promptly removed the second team, and there were no further threats to Columbia's marches. Later, he sent them in again, late in the second half, and they partially redeemed themselves, scoring the two final touchdowns. Here also, rushing and aerial play was cleverly mixed, and laterals also worked well, all three attempted being successfully made, and playing a part in scoring touchdowns. The twins, Douglas and Philip Stearns, showed well at back and end, completing most of the forward passes which Williams used, while Luckman to Siegel, and Luckman to Schultze were the ends of most of those completed by Columbia. The latter was also a tower of strength in the kicking duels, while Luckman was also very effective, with his kickoffs. Arthur Waldo developed strength as a place kicker, scoring all four of the points after touchdown which he tried, with apparently slight effort, the shots going true and well up.

The service schools also scored easy victories, Army scoring three touchdowns against Clemson, but yielding a late one to the southerners, while Navy, after a slow start against The Citadel, piled up five touchdowns in the later sessions, to win at 32-0.

Penn Unimpressive

The University of Pennsylvania team, so impressive last year, failed to show in its debut against University of Maryland any of its former skill, and though a third period rally enabled it to win at 28 to 21, it will have to be much more thorough when it starts its real battles next week. Only by the aerial route was the victory accomplished, as three long passes to ends at the goal line placed the Red and Blue ahead, after they were trailing at 7-14, at half time. At that the Terrapins were threatening at the finish, after scoring their third touchdown early in the fourth period.

Fordham introduced its sophomore second team in brilliant fashion, when the debutants ran wild over Franklin and Marshall, while the veterans, for the most part, were content to watch the youngsters establish a reputation. Peter Holovak, Dominic Principe, Ralph Friedgen, and Harry Zarik, all making their first appearances in varsity football, accounted for all but two of the 10 Fordham touchdowns, while the two veterans, Joseph Granski and Capt. John Druze, were responsible for the balance of the 66 to 0 score. Granski scored the first two touchdowns, and Druze kicked the points after touchdown. But the glory was all to the youngsters.

Of the other local teams, College of the City of New York won from Brooklyn College, 24-0, but the Texas Aggies proved too much for the highly touted Manhattan team and breaking loose in the final period, after holding Manhattan to a single touchdown in the earlier part of the game, scored twice to swamp the locals at 14-7.

Scorers Named for Series

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis today announced the official scorers for the World Series. Charles Segar of the New York Mirror, national president of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, will be chief scorer. The others are Edward T. Murphy of the New York Sun and William J. Slocum, formerly of the New York American.

San Diego Wins Pennant

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 4 (AP)—The San Diego Padres won the Pacific Coast League baseball pennant here yesterday by defeating Portland, 6 to 4, in the fourth straight playoff game.

Tigers Release Goslin

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (AP)—Leon (Goose) Goslin, for 18 years in the major leagues, reached the end of that trail last night. The Detroit Tigers, whom Goslin had helped to two American League pennants and one world title, announced the unconditional release of the 37-year-old outfielder.

Moore piloted the Crackers to a pennant in 1936 and to third place in the association this year. His future plans were not announced, but he said he had "several offers." Richards was a member of the New York Giants in 1933 when they won the World Series and caught for Carl Hubbell when the ace southpaw set a record for consecutive scoreless innings. He started in pro ball in 1926 as a member of the Pittsfield, Mass., team.

Bobby Riggs Wins Over Von Cramm For Finals Berth

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 4 (AP)—Youthful Bobby Riggs, national clay courts champion, furnished the major upset of the 48th Pacific coast tennis championships yesterday by defeating Germany's Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm three stright sets in a semifinals match.

The husky Los Angeles youth had von Cramm virtually helpless the last two sets and took the match, 6—4 6—4, 6—2.

Plans of tournament officials to wind up the play with a fifth meeting between von Cramm and J. Donald Budge, national and Wimbledon titlist, were upset. Instead the final will pit the Oakland redhead against Riggs.

Von Cramm appeared near exhaustion as the match ended. He started strongly and frequently put Riggs in trouble in the first set with beautifully placed backline shots. Then he developed a streak of wildness and continually pulled his first service into the net.

Riggs, meanwhile, was getting in a hard first service and dusting the corners with steady shots.

Von Cramm, obviously off his game, played listlessly in the last set.

Budge, who watched a portion of the match, beat Riggs in the finals of the Newport tournament last summer.

Tiny Anita Lizana, the Chilean star who is United States women's champion, eased into the finals of the women's singles by defeating Mary Hardwick of England, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Darkness robbed von Cramm of possible success in a bitterly fought attempt to come back in the men's doubles final, called when the fifth and deciding set was tied at nine all.

Von Cramm, with his Davis Cup doubles partner, Henner Henkel, had steadied down to a perfect game against Budge and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore.

Tournament officials announced the playoff would be held at the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco Tuesday night, two out of three sets to decide the match. The score, when the match was called, was Von Cramm and Henkel 4—6, 7—9, 6—3, 6—2, 9—9.

Other players to reach today's finals program were Kay Stammers and Freda James, both of England, who went into the women's doubles with 6—2, 7—5 victory over Joan Bigler, Los Angeles, and Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco.

Miss Stammers and her mixed doubles partner, Gerald Startford, San Francisco, went into the finals by trouncing Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, and Frank Kovacs, Berkeley, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

Westbury Poloists Defeat Greentree

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—Cecil Smith's penalty shot in a sudden death period gave the Old Westbury Polo team, the open champion, an 11 to 10 triumph over its closest rival the Greentree four in the finals of the Monty Waterbury Memorial Cup Tournament, yesterday.

Smith's drive from the 60-yard line climaxed a torridly fought duel which supplied an afternoon of thrills for more than 15,000 persons. Gerald Balding, the losers' No. 2, played inspired polo and scored seven goals, the day's high, but it was not enough to halt the smooth working Old Westbury quarter which finished strongly.

Paced by Mike Phipps and Smith the winners scored five goals in the last three periods to tie the score after Greentree had taken command of the game with a three goal fourth chukker. Phipps tallied five times and Smith had three goals beside the one which ended the extra period and won the handicap tournament.

Defensive honors went to Sonny Whitney, Old Westbury back, he held Pete Bostwick, Greentree's No. 1, scoreless and directed his team's defensive maneuvers flawlessly. Greentree could not break through for more than one goal a chukker until the fourth when Baldwin slammed in three to put Greentree back in the fight with a one goal lead at 6-5.

American League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	102	52	.662
Detroit	89	65	.578
Chicago	86	68	.558
Cleveland	83	71	.539
Boston	80	72	.526
Washington	73	80	.477
Philadelphia	54	97	.358
St. Louis	46	108	.299

Results Oct. 2

Cleveland 12, Detroit 5.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 2.
New York 11, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 10, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 6. (Tie)

Results Oct. 3

Chicago 2, St. Louis 0. (11 innings)
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 6, Boston 1.
Detroit 1, Cleveland 0

National League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	95	57	.625
Chicago	93	61	.604
Pittsburgh	86	68	.558
St Louis	81	73	.526
Boston	79	73	.520
Brooklyn	62	91	.405
Philadelphia	61	92	.399
Cincinnati	56	98	.364

Results Oct. 2

Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.
New York 10, Brooklyn 2.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3. (11 innings)

Results Oct. 3

Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.
New York 4, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 0

Red Sox Release Walberg

General-Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announced this morning the outright release of pitchers Rube Walberg and Al Thomas. The former came to the Sox in December, 1933, along with Bob Grove and Max Bishop, from the Athletics. This season he had won six games and lost seven. Thomas was signed late in the year as a free agent and had previously worked with several other major league clubs.

Little World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	3	1	.750
Newark	1	3	.250

Result Oct. 2

Newark 3 Columbus 1.

Result Oct. 3

Newark at Columbus, postponed.

And Talking of . . . Swimming

By R. Maillard Steal

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Channel Conquerors

LONDON — When the sporting scribes of America come to make a ranking list of this year's athletic heroes and heroines—as they most surely will at the right and proper time—I hope they will give due consideration to Norman Blower's claim to a rather high place. For, although the thing has now been done 22 times altogether, it is still a very great feat of swimming and of endurance to plow one's way from France to England, or vice versa, especially the latter, through the restless waters of the English Channel.

Several people tried to do it this summer, as they do in most summers, but the only one who succeeded was our Mr. Blower, the pride of Nottingham. He came across from Cape Gris Nez to Shakespeare Cliffs, Dover—a matter of some 22 miles—in 13 hours, 29 minutes. Which, although it does not constitute a record, is, nevertheless, a decidedly speedy piece of work—inferior only to the performances of Hans Wierkotter, Germany, and Georges Michel, France, in 1926. The former made the journey in 12h., 40m., and while we were still talking about this remarkable "best ever," Michel swam over in 11h., 5m.

Both men are, or were, bakers by trade. But I don't suppose that had much to do with it. What did have a great deal to do with it was what may be termed "the luck of the tide," or exceptionally favorable weather conditions that enabled them to adhere to a carefully selected course.

Things Must Be Favorable

As a matter of fact, you must have things a good deal in your favor to swim across in any time at all. Strength, skill, stamina and endurance are not sufficient in themselves. Old sailors who have roamed the Seven Seas will tell you that there is no more mysterious stretch of water, navigationally speaking, than that which flows through the irregular narrow neck outlined by the North Foreland, Ostend, Cape Gris Nez and Folkestone.

The sands on both the Franco-Belgian and the English coasts are continually on the move. After a strenuous blow, all sorts of totally unexpected currents and drifts are likely to arise, owing to the displacement of the sands by the suction of the North Sea. And even competent deep-sea pilots have been puzzled by these unpredictable variations. Channel weather, too, is notoriously unreliable. In half an hour a flat calm can give place to a raging storm.

The neap tides of August and September generally afford the best opportunities for Channel swimming, because then the currents are least likely to be contrary and the water is fairly warm. When the temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit—which is exactly what it was during Norman Blower's crossing — the odds are heavily against success.

Although you might imagine that the primary requirement in a Channel swimmer is stamina, the most essential asset is really a high average rate of speed, for an accurate course can be charted only if a dependable fast pace can be maintained. The most brilliant example of the importance of speed on this job was provided by an American girl, Gertrude Ederle, in 1926. She was the first woman who managed to get across. And she did so using the long American crawl stroke all the way, in a time faster than had ever been returned by a man up to that time—14h., 39m.

She was so fresh and fit at the end of it that she declined all offers of assistance when she walked out of the water on the English coast at Kingsdown, between Deal and Dover. You see, she accomplished the swim in three tides. Experts, I recall, were of the opinion that, if she had taken 10 minutes longer on the journey, she might well have failed.

Twenty-two Have Succeeded

Altogether, four Americans—two men, two women—have defeated the Channel. Along with a German, a Frenchman, a South African, an Egyptian, an Austrian, an Argentinian, and 12 English swimmers. Here are the essential details of all the successful swims ever accomplished:

Name and country	Route	Time	Date
Capt. Mathew Webb, England	Dover to Calais	21h. 45m.	Aug. 24 and 25, 1875
T. W. Burgess, England	Dover to Cape Gris Nez	22h. 35m.	Sept. 5 and 6, 1911
H. P. Sullivan, U. S. A.	Dover to Calais	27h. 23m.	Aug. 5 and 6, 1923
Sebastian Tiraboschi, Argentina	Calais to Dover	16h. 33m.	Aug. 11 and 12, 1923
Charles Toth, U. S. A.	Cape Gris Nez to St. Margaret's Bay	16h. 54m.	Sept. 8 and 9, 1923
Gertrude Ederle, U. S. A.	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	14h. 39m.	Aug. 6, 1926
Mrs. Clemington Corson, U. S. A.	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	15h. 29m.	Aug. 27 and 28, 1926
Hans Wierkotter, Germany	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	12h. 40m.	Aug. 30, 1926
Georges Michel, France	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	11h. 5m.	Sept. 10, 1926
N. L. Derham, England	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	13h. 55h.	Sept. 17, 1926
E. H. Temme, England	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	14h. 29m.	Aug. 5, 1927
Mercedes Gleitze, England	Cape Gris Nez to Deal	15h. 15m.	Oct. 7, 1927
Mrs. Ivy Gill, England	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	15h. 9m.	Oct. 13, 1927
Ivy Hawke, England	Cape Gris Nez to Deal	19h. 16m.	Aug. 18, 1928
Hilda Sharp, England	Cape Gris Nez to Deal	14h. 58m.	Aug. 28, 1928
Ishak Helmy, Egypt	Cape Gris Nez to Folkestone	23h. 40m.	Sept. 1, 1928
Peggy Duncan, South Africa	Cape Gris Nez to South Foreland	16h. 17m.	Sept. 10 1930
Sunny Lowry, England	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	15h. 39m.	Aug. 29, 1933
E. H. Temme, England	Dover to Cape Gris Nez	15h. 54m.	Aug. 18, 1934
Mrs. Emma Faber, Austria	Cape Gris Nez to South Foreland	14h. 40m.	Aug. 18, 1934
Hadyn Taylor, England	Cape Gris Nez to Dover	14h. 48m.	Aug. 22, 1935
Thomas Blower, England	Cape Gris Nez to Shakespeare Cliffs	13h. 29m.	Aug. 4, 1937

You will notice that, while the Channel has been crossed 18 times from France to England, it has been traversed only four times the other way. This is—perhaps rather obviously—because the England to France route is far the more exacting. Only one man has made the trip both ways—E. H. Temme, a famous London swimmer and water-polo player of gigantic proportions. It was an exhibition by this very man at Nottingham that fired Blower's ambition to try and add his name to the roll of Channel conquerors this year, and when the attempt was made (after prolonged training) Temme functioned as adviser and trainer.

Blower uses a powerful trudgeon stroke and he kept this up, 25 to the minute, with remarkable consistency. At meal-times, which were numerous, he did not lie on his back to feed, but swam a very slow breaststroke while consuming, in a series of repasts occupying just under a quarter of an hour each, toast and honey, breast of chicken, a most appetising broth of rice, barley, chicken and calves foot jelly, and various other agreeable things besides. In both senses of the word, Temme kept his man on the right tack. Which was enormous help to Mr. Blower, since, in the channel swimming,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"Selecting the proper course is most important."

Ranking Women Golfers Hold The Spotlight

MEMPHIS., Tenn., Oct. 4 (AP)—America's ranking women golf players set out today on an 18-hole qualifying round in quest of the national amateur championship relinquished by England's Pam Barton.

In the field of 120 entrants was every "name" player in the country, including Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, six times the titleholder, and Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., the 1921 champion.

There was no outstanding favorite, but in locker room talk Marion Miley, raven-haired shotmaker from Cincinnati, was frequently mentioned.

Miss Miley has won six of her last eight tournaments and in addition holds the Memphis Country Club course record of 78.

Helen Hicks, New York professional and national champion in 1931, waved aside talk of a favorite and said any one of a dozen women had the shots to take the title.

The lone international threat is Clarrie Tiernan, 21-year-old winner of the Irish Free State title last year. Miss Tiernan played two practice rounds yesterday under the eye of her coach, Bert MacDougall, who flew down from New Jersey at his protégé's request.

Rated along with Miss Miley were Mrs. Vare, who won her last title two years ago, Maureen Orcutt, victim of Miss Barton in the 1936 finals, Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., and Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C.

Other threats include Patty Berg, Minneapolis star, Dorothy Traung, long-hitting San Francisco entrant, Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta's southern amateur champion, and Mrs. Opal S. Hill, the Kansas City, Mo., veteran participating in her 13th national tournament.

The low 64 in the qualifying round will be eligible for match play beginning tomorrow with two 18-hole rounds.

The championship finals are set for Saturday over 36 holes.

Amateur Tennis Stars To Compete Against Pros

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 4 (AP)—At least six known amateurs will brave the wrath of the United States Lawn Tennis Association by taking the courts against professionals in the first U. S. open tennis championship tournament in the history of the game October 13.

R. B. Parker, secretary of the sponsoring Greenbrier Tennis Club, announced each amateur playing in the open will receive a sterling silver medal on a "wound stripe" ribbon, whether or not he wins a prize.

The first simon-pure racquet-wielder to file his entry was David Rains of Frederick, Md., former Northwestern star who lost only one match in three years of collegiate play. A purse of $2100 has been posted for the professional netmen.

Richards Atlanta Pilot

ATLANTA, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Atlanta Crackers have signed catcher Paul Richards as manager of the Southern Association Ball Club. Eddie

Amusements

BOSTON

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York.
Week of Oct. 4, Erlanger Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.; Oct. 11, Binghamton, N. Y.; Oct. 12, Elmira, N. Y.; Oct. 13, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Rochester, N. Y.; Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, Ontario.

BOSTON

Held Over 2nd Week
WARNER BAXTER · JOAN BENNETT
in
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
VOGUES OF 1938
plus 2nd feature
"THE LADY FIGHTS BACK"
KEITH MEMORIAL—Now!

Colonial 2 Wks. Beg. Mon., Oct. 11 Only
SAM HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO. S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
MUSIC & LYRICS by RICHARD ROGERS & LORENZ HART
SEATS Eves. $1.10 to 3.30.
ON SALE Wed. Mat. 83c to 2.20.
Sat. Mat. $1.10 to 2.75. Tax Incl.
Eves. at 8:20 sharp. Mats. at 2:20 sharp

BOSTON

HANCOCK 4520
Boston's New Legitimate Theatre
Shubert COPLEY Theatre
8:30 CURTAIN
TONIGHT
GEORGE ABBOTT'S
BIG STAGE HIT!
Room Service
263 LAUGHS
By John Murray and Allen Boretz
Eves.: 50c-$2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50
Sat. Mat. 50c-$2 (plus 10% tax)

SHUBERT | EVES. 8:30 | MATS WED.-Sat.
Last 2 Weeks
HELEN HAYES
in Gilbert Miller's Production
Victoria Regina
Eves. $1.10 to $3.30
Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.75

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
'DEAD END' Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea
Also: "It Can't Last For

Business and Industry

Business Leaders Look Eagerly for a Balanced U. S. Budget

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Off 2 Points To 74 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Dwindling backlogs and only slight improvement in new business have caused downward adjustment in operations, the national operating rate falling 2 points to 74 per cent of capacity, says the magazine Steel. Pittsburgh dropped 2 points to 71 per cent, Chicago 4 points to 75.5, Youngstown 5 to 65, Eastern Pennsylvania 3 to 60, New England 10 to 65 and St. Louis 10 to 64. Cleveland made the only gain, 3 points to 67 per cent. Unchanged were Wheeling at 82, Buffalo at 74, Birmingham, Ala., at 83, Detroit at 100 and Cincinnati at 89.

"Steelmakers entered October with a fair volume of incoming business and confidence for improved demand during the month," says the report. "Although September's aggregate tonnage fell well below earlier expectations, and backlogs are considerably lighter than a month ago, several reassuring factors are noted.

Buying for Autos

"Foremost among these is the certainty the automotive industry soon must start buying in large quantities as 1938 model assemblies increase. To date automotive buying has been delayed by the longer than usual run on 1937 models, and in some instances by difficulties in obtaining new dies and equipment. Practically all automobile builders now are in production of 1938 models.

"Consistently bright is the outlook for farm implement and equipment builders. Apparently unaffected by the post-Labor day flurry, these manufacturers' operations have held up better than those of any other important steel consuming industry and promise to continue active well into the fourth quarter.

"Export inquiry remains good in most lines, such as sheets, tin plate, bars, tubular goods and semifinished steel. In addition a fairly large inquiry for pig iron has appeared at Pittsburgh.

Scrap Prices Lower

"Scrap prices continue to decline, falling from $1 to $2 in practically every market. In many centers this was a corrective movement to adjust artificially high nominal quotations following recessions at Chicago and Pittsburgh. Demand is light and the lower prices have been confirmed by small lot sales. Railroad lists which will close soon are expected to indicate whether the market has reached a temporary bottom."

Further declines in all markets have caused Steel's scrap composite to drop 66 cents to $17.17. This is near the level at the end of June and almost $5 under the high point in April. Weakness in scrap reduced the iron and steel composite 17 cents to $39.81. Finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

One-Type Cotton Cultivating Helps Georgia Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORCHARD HILL, Ga. — One-variety cotton cultivation is believed to be definitely on the way, if a business which can grow 60 fold in six lean years is any criterion.

More than 4000 cotton growers and others attended the annual statewide one-variety cotton improvement meeting held at Orchard Hill, Spalding County, which was the first community east of the Mississippi River to attempt large-scale cultivation of one-variety cotton and to make a success of it. Yet Orchard Hill is only one of 158 communities in Georgia in which one-variety cotton projects are now under way. In 1931 there were only three in the state.

Taking Orchard Hill as an outstanding example, the spring of 1931 saw Stoneville No. 2 cotton planted on 200 acres of land. The following year, the total leaped to 1800 acres, and now one-variety cotton covers 12,000 acres. All but 100 of Spalding County's 1200 farms are following the one-variety plan.

Last year, of the 4500 bales of cotton grown in Spalding County, 4000 were Stoneville No. 2, and this was sold at a premium of from $3 to $5 a bale over other varieties.

The direct result has been that one-variety cotton cultivation has brought increasing prosperity to Spalding County farmers.

'36 Welding-Wire Output 480 P. C. Greater Than '32

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Enough welding wire was produced in 1936 to make a single welding 134,000 miles long—140,000,000 pounds, plus, of steel wire—says an estimate of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The 1936 output was 480 per cent over the 1932 output of 24,150,000 pounds, compared with a gain of about 250 per cent over the same period in steel ingot production.

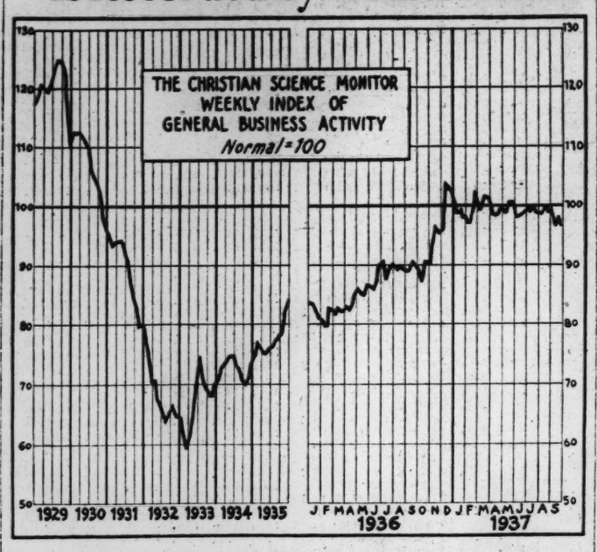
Consequently, 2.95 pounds of steel welding wire were produced for eacn ton of steel ingots produced in 1936, as compared with 2.89 pounds in 1935, to 2.78 pounds in 1934, to 2.16 pounds in 1933 and to 1.78 pounds in 1932.

Canadian Wheat Shipments Overseas Below Last Year

WINNIPEG, (CP)—Reflecting the short crop in western Canada, a holding policy on the part of farmers and relatively moderate supplies in export position, movement of Canadian wheat to overseas markets has been slow and below last year. Overseas shipments for the week ended Sept. 24 totaled 1,280,000 bushels compared with 3,624,000 bushels the like week a year ago.

Deliverie from western Canada turned down last week indicating the peak of the movement had passed.

Decline in Business Activity Is Recorded by Monitor Index



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped back in the week ended Sept. 25 near the level of two weeks previous, maintaining a level approximately that of the early part of February. On Sept. 25 the index registered 96.8 (prel) compared with 98.4 on Sept. 18 and 90.0 on Sept. 26, 1936.

Of the three components of the index only miscellaneous freight carloadings recorded an advance. Both electric power production and bank debits in selected centers outside of New York City declined against a seasonal increase.

Power output has receded moderately from the peak levels of a few weeks ago but is holding close to the high levels of mid-summer. Debits likewise fell off from the high level for recent months reached in the middle of September. The decline which followed while contrary to a seasonal gain was partly attributable to an intramonthly decrease.

Loadings in the miscellaneous group made another new high for this year and reached the third highest total since November 1930. Gains in this series which have been relatively steady since the early part of July have been mainly seasonal in extent and the adjusted index has moved irregularly sidewise over the entire period.

Reports of business activity indirectly reflected in the index display spottiness in the general situation. Steel ingot output was further adjusted to a lower volume of new business and the rate was estimated at 74 per cent by the Iron Age as against 76 per cent in the previous week. Lag in the construction industry and a holding back in railroad buying due in part to labor difficulties have been important factors in retarding steel orders. However the rebound in automobile production which began last week is expected to boost new orders.

Further reduction in textile output was noted. While weakness in cotton has persisted, furthering the trend in curtailing operations, some improvement in buying last month was reported.

Retail trade activity for the country as a whole improved further last week. For individual sections reports showed wide variation. Again for the South and Southwest the increases over last year were large. In the middle West gains were moderate while for the New England area they were very slight and on the West Coast sales were estimated to have dipped slightly below a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep.25.*	Sep.18.	Sep.26.
	1937	1937	1936
Combined index	96.8	98.4	90.0
Bk debits outside NYC	97.0	98.1	86.6
Elec power prod	98.5	100.8	89.9
Misc carloadings	98.1	98.0	93.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week was the seventh since the big decline started in August, and again, as a fortnight ago, stocks rallied; but again the rally did not last out the week. The usual conglomeries of reasons were given for the rally—better outlook in Europe (if it is); another inflationary action by the Reserve Board (if Regulation A is inflationary); favorable revision of the business prospects (perhaps). Commonest reason, however, was the simplest—that the mood of the market was ready for a rally, however "technical." Unfortunately it cannot be said that opinion in Wall Street has turned bullish. With such monotonous uniformity that opinion-testers are inclined to scout its reliability, the opinion is that the present rally will not last and that probably the market will go to new lows. Not certainly but probably.

Other favorable news factors supporting the rally pertained largely to official action at Washington. First, regarding the railroads, the story is that for their demand of 20 per cent wage increase the brotherhoods will get only 5 per cent, and that the Commerce Commission will soon, i. e., some time this year, grant a freight tariff increase. Second, intimations came out of the Treasury that some modification may be agreed to of the surplus tax on undivided corporate profits. Morris Tremaine's attack on the capital gains tax was also considered significant. These news items refer to deflationary or discouraging attitudes of the government which at least today offset the efforts at encouragement expressed through monetary policy—as though the government dangled sugar before business while holding the reins tight. Opinion is still divided as to whether we are headed for a minor version of 1929-1932 or merely a "rich man's panic"; chart-readers are likewise on the fence; they look at the indices and wave the hand, palm up, left and right, meaning, "from here, it can go either way."

General Outlook

Of stratospheric horizon-searching there is still a-plenty. Many people continue to say that as soon as the budget is really balanced, business confidence will return to the up and up. But others are not so sure, because this runs contrary to a very popular Street theory, expounded recently at some length on this page, to the effect that budget-balancing crimps business. These people say that the budget-balancers are mixing their ideas of sound national finance with their hopes of better markets, thus, on the one hand halting themselves at the essentially superficial view that mere budget-balancing will answer our national need for a more lively economy, and on the other hand blurring their market judgment.

This is as good a time as any to point out the difference between a layman's or cash balance, which the U. S. Treasury is now showing, and a book-keeping deficit, which it is also showing. The distinction is not favorable for the future. A cash balance means equal cash income and cash outgo, and so no pump-priming. The book-keeping deficit means the Treasury is incurring future obligations, for which it should be laying aside reserve, but is not.

One ironic possibility is that if business and the stock market keep sliding as they have, even the present Treasury balance of cash income with outgo will go aglimmering next year; for tax revenues beginning March 15 will fall, unemployment benefits will start to reduce the state payments into unemployed insurance funds, and the political pressure for government charity will take on new life.

The demand for gold, visible the previous week only under a microscope, became fairly obivous last week. Gold in London went to a new high for several months, too high for shipments here, and the leading gold shares on the New York Stock Exchange perked up, reflecting recent revival of British interest in the Kaffirs.

The new issues market took on a little hope. The $8,500,000 of 4's of Ohio Edison (Commonwealth & Southern subsidiary) went out the window, though the offering temporarily depressed similar issues. It was for "new money." Demand was institutional, and insurance companies are said to be coming back into the market. After all, they have to buy sometime. Between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 of issues are expected this week. However, the anticipated rush to register new issues by September 30, after which June 30 balance sheets were no longer acceptable, was below expectations. Prospects are good only by comparison with recent months.

Franc Hits New Low

The franc hit a new low since the pre-Poincare days of 1926, at 3.33 offered, 3.35 bid, though this price was so fleeting that the guess is the Stabilization Fund man, who was holding it at 3.42, must have stepped out for a glass of milk. Trouble is the cabinet crisis impending over this last week-end, with the chance of a break-up of the Popular Front. No change in the Tri-partite Agreement loans, whatever happens. This agreement pledged the three countries not to value downward for purposes of international trade competition, but did not apply to devaluations forced by domestic causes, which is the usual cause of downward currency valuations.

Commodities had a hard time, with the London Metal Exchange pounding on copper, tin, and lead. Their copper price, which in August went up to 14.80 cents and nearly pushed the American price up a cent to 15 cents, dropped last week below 13 cents and forced two cuts here in two days to 12 cents. Cocoa tumbled when Hershey stopped buying; cotton hit 8¼ cents, and rubber sold down when the International Rubber Regulation Committee failed to decree a cut in the quota for early 1938.

The Stock Exchange inquiry into the price movements of U. S. Steel during the break is said to be aimed at heading off such far-fetched SEC charges as that the market was pushed down by disguised short selling. Balance of odd-lott trades turned to the sell side just before the rally. Some say the market will not have made a sound bottom until odd-lot trading balance is consistently on the sell side. There is said to be some increase in requests for policy loans from the insurance companies.

Present Check In Business Seen As Not Alarming

NEW YORK (AP)—September proved a disappointment to those who looked for prompt acceleration of business activity after the vacation period, the National City Bank of New York reports in its monthly survey of economic conditions.

Instead of this expected pickup, the survey said, "early reports from the industries have shown considerable irregularity."

"The manufacturing industries," it continued, "operated at a very high rate during the summer, to catch up with orders on hand and in some cases to make up time lost in strikes; but they were selling less than they were producing and making steady inroads on their unfilled orders.

"Now they are in need of new business. However, market conditions thus far have tended to hold buying within conservative limits. For the first time in three years the fall pickup has been sluggish, and in some quarters a moderate shortening of running time is being put into effect."

The recent stock market decline, the survey declares, inspired caution, for "new enterprise is not likely to go ahead confidently while the markets are inviting attention to the uncertainties and weak spots, rather than to the favorable aspects of the situation."

On the assumption that business has reached a period of flattening out of the recovery upswing, the survey declares:

"There is nothing sensational or alarming about a check of this character, although it may readily extend into a moderate recession while inventories are worked off, building costs brought down into line with rental values, or the reverse, and other desirable adjustments in the economic situation made.

"The best assurance against a major recession is that conditions which usually precede it have not yet developed. The general rule is that depression is preceded by credit stringency and excessive activity in capital investment and construction, whereas the present situation seems to be almost exactly the contrary. It would be something novel to go into a second depression before getting completely out of the first, without an interval of much more pronounced boom conditions and over-expansion than has yet appeared during this recovery."

Variety Chains' Sales Tend Higher; Costs Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales among variety store chains thus far in 1937 have tended upward in prolongation of the 1936 trend, says an analysis by Poor's.

Aggregate volume of 11 typical units totaled $580,219,000 for the seven months of this year, ended with July. This represented an increase of 7.5 per cent over volume reported for the corresponding 1936 months. During August, however, a let-up in retail buying cut into the rate of gain, and sales registered a slight drop. This unfavorable trend persisted until Labor Day. Since then, however, sales have turned up.

The survey continues:

"Rising labor and merchandise costs have been exerting adverse pressure generally on profit margins. Where a chain has enjoyed better than average sales gains, earning power has expanded. However, those units reporting but moderate increases in volume have suffered earningswise. Thus, companies in a position to capitalize fully upon the profitable high sales period ahead continue in a relatively advantageous position. Meanwhile, the industry as a whole should, over the long term, be able to improve profit margins through the process of weeding out slow moving merchandise and replacing with popular goods that enjoy a higher mark-up."

Stocks on Chicago Gain Market Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Twenty-five representative listed stocks on the Stock Exchange here had a market value of $871,604,250 as of the close of business Oct. 2, an increase of $78,370,000, or 9.88 per cent as compared with a market value of $793,234,250 at the end of the previous week, according to Paul H. Davis & Co., member of the exchange.

At the end of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 issues had a market value of $1,001,518,250, indicating a decrease during the year of $129,914,000, or 12.97 per cent.

Shawmut Plan Provides Life Insurance on Loans

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has made provision for life insurance protection on all loans under the Shawmut monthly payment plan. Under the plan any loan will be automatically paid with the proceeds of a life insurance policy should the borrower pass on before the loan is fully retired. No extra charge is to be made for this feature.

"As a pioneer in the field of personal banking loans," Walter S. Bucklin, president, states, "The National Shawmut Bank has loaned many millions of dollars to thousands of worthy people, in amounts ranging from $100 to $1000 or more, under this plan. Our experience in this field has resulted in steady improvement in service, lower rates and better protection for the borrower. The addition of life insurance coverage represents an important step in the perfection of our personal loan service."

The bank has just published a new folder providing a complete description of the Shawmut Monthly Payment Plan, copies of which are now available upon request.

Nub of U. S. Financial Problem Seen in Balancing of Budget

NEW YORK (AP)—The emphasis President Roosevelt has put on budget-balancing lately touches what many business leaders have pictured as the nub of the nation's financial problems.

While there is a widespread "show me" attitude in financial circles, the prospect that federal income and outgo at last may be brought into balance opens to banker a broad vista of potential effects on business.

Mainly at stake, as bankers see it, is that intangible but powerful force known as "confidence" and the will to invest and plan for the distant future. Critics of the unbalanced federal budget, now in its eighth fiscal year, have centered their fire on the deficit as the chief obstacle to full revival of business courage.

Yet this has been a sort of ring-around-the-rosy controversy. Champions of heavy Government spending have defended the deficit as necessary to provide relief for the unemployed, promote recovery until business could assume the burden and expand national income to support additional taxation.

Fear of Inflation

Business leaders, on the other hand, have seen sound recovery imperiled by fear of an inflation spiral of prices and living costs rising from a long unbalanced budget.

Tied in with the deficit is the vast pump-priming program of the New Deal, recently showing signs of tapering off; and the idea the Government should borrow and spend aggressively in depression and tax for debt retirement in the good years to provide a balance wheel for the economic machine.

Hints Washington saw the time approaching for a shift from the borrowing to the taxing and budget-balancing stage multiplied last spring when commodity markets and business exhibited "boom" symptoms and government bond prices cracked in an atmosphere of inflation talk.

Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, advocate of big-time Government spending during the depression to expand the purchasing power of the consuming masses, changed his tune to budget-balancing. In a statement last March explaining his position on credit control policies, he urged early budget-balance by taxes on incomes and profits if necessary.

Roosevelt Speaks

Whether that could be accomplished in the next fiscal year has been questioned by many since income tax receipts fell below Treasury expectations and slowing in business recovery threatened to curb expansion in Treasury revenues.

However, President Roosevelt has repeated the budget-balancing theme on his trip to the northwest. The stress on economy and tax revision at the Treasury keeps the same tune ringing in Wall Street's ears. But the big rub, many say, may come in persuading Congress to follow the administration, particularly with a congressional election year in the offing.

Meanwhile, the evolution of the spending-taxing program into later phases has left a trail in banking figures. A combination of factors, analysts note, has been working to check Treasury use of credit for deficit financing."

The shift has been obscured partly by borrowing to keep gold acquisitions from further increasing the potential credit supply, by change in the character of government spending from emergency to long-time planning and slowing in repayments to federal credit agencies.

Flow of Security Money

A potent influence in curtailing Treasury use of bank credit, generally recognized by bankers as inflationary in the long run, has been a rising flow of collections for social security, railroad retirement and unemployment reserve funds. Some Treasury experts have estimated these may provide in the fiscal year ending next June a cash offset of more than $1,000,000,000 to the spending side of the Government's books.

It appears from scrutiny of Treasury figures for the first three months of the current fiscal year that a deficit and an increase in expenditure over the comparable period last year rose in large part from bookkeeping entries on the spending side to the social security and rail retirement accounts.

As evidence of curtailment in Treasury use of bank credit, together with bank liquidation of federal obligations, bankers have noted a downturn this year in demand deposits, the nation's leading form of money since most business is transacted through checking accounts.

Bethlehem Steel Debenture Offer Comes This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A public offering of about $46,000,000 of Bethlehem Steel Corporation 15-year sinking fund 3½ per cent convertible debentures will be made this week, it is reported in Wall Street investment circles.

The issue will embrace the unsubscribed portion of a $48,000,000 issue which the corporation offered recently to its common stockholders. The subscription rights expired on Oct. 1.

Announcement was made by the corporation that approximately $2,000,000 of the debentures had been subscribed for by holders of the common stock. The offering price was par.

Bethlehem brought out the debentures to provide funds for payment of $10,000,000 bank loans of a subsidiary and to obtain additional working capital, for plant improvements and expansion.

The offering was underwritten by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., and Mellon Securities Corp. With the granting of the subscription rights to the shareholders it was announced the underwriters would offer publicly any unsubscribed portion of the issue.

Business Personals

Arthur Hudson Marks has been elected vice-chairman of the board of directors of the B. F. Goodrich Co., David M. Goodrich, chairman, announced. Mr. Marks has been a director and member of the executive committee for many years.

Allan McLane Jr., until recently a member of the New York Stock Exchange and formerly a partner in the firm of Redmond & Co., has become associated with Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., as an account executive.

William L. Mooney, vice-president of Aetna Life and Affiliates, who sailed recently for Europe on leave of absence, has decided to retire from active business. Mr. Mooney will not be a candidate for re-election next February, Morgan B. Brainard, president, announced.

Philip W. Russell is to succeed the late Alpheus C. Beane as senior New York partner of the Stock Exchange firm of Fenner & Beane, it was announced by Charles E. Fenner. Mr. Fenner will continue as the senior partner of the firm with headquarters in New Orleans. Mr. Russell, the new senior partner in New York, has been a partner of Fenner & Beane since 1934.

William C. Carter, in charge of production, and Edward J. Burnell, general manager of the main plant at Chicago, have been elected vice presidents of the Link Belt Company.

Farm Price Level At 14-Months Low

By the Associated Press

Washington

Government economists reported the general level of farm prices for September was the lowest in 14 months.

The farm price index for the month, compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was 118 per cent of pre-war (1909-14) levels. This was a decline of 5 points from August, 13 points from January, and 1 point from September a year ago.

The bureau said prices for all farm products except poultry, truck crops and dairy products declined from August to September. Prices of meat, animals and fruit were higher than a year ago, chicken and eggs about the same, but all other products were lower.

Recent price declines have reduced the purchasing power of farm products, the bureau reported.

Japan Rice Crop Of Bumper Yield Is Timely Event

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Prospects of a bumper rice crop afford Japan one economic compensation in a situation of conflict that has brought many economic disadvantages: heavy extra military expenditures, virtual suspension of all China trade, curtailment of shipping and some branches of foreign trade, for instance. One newspaper, Hochi, goes so far as to predict a crop of 100,000,000 koku (about 500,000,000 bushels), although hitherto a yield of 70,000,000 koku has been considered exceptionally good. Crops during the last few years have averaged about 60,000,000 koku.

The normal annual Japanese consumption of rice, which is to the Japanese what bread is to the peasant countries of Europe, a veritable "staff of life," is 70,000,000 koku, or about five bushels per person. The deficit in domestic production is usually made up by means of imports from Formosa and Korea, which produce a surplus. This year there would seem to be a prospect that Japan can cover all its consumption from its own rice-fields although the war emergency may increase the demand, as the soldier's ration exceeds that of the civilian.

The intense heat which persisted throughout August favored the development of the rice plants. Water supply has been adequate because many reservoirs have been constructed during recent years with Government aid. It is noteworthy that the outlook for rice production is favorable not only in the fertile southern and western prefectures, but also in the Tohoku, the northeastern part of the main island, which often has poor crops, and in Hokkaido, the northern island, where the climate is somewhat too cold, as a rule, for fully successful rice crops.

Idaho Operating On Basis Showing Balanced Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—This State is operating on a balanced budget and not spending all its money, State Auditor Harry C. Parsons' report shows.

He gives two chief causes for this satisfactory financial condition: State indebtedness has been retired at a rapid rate thus reducing interest requirements, and cost of government has not increased as rapidly as income.

Idaho has offered no bond issues between the end of 1930 and June 30, 1937. However, law-makers have found additional ways of getting tax money, namely, the kilowatt hour tax and the income tax.

The largest source of receipts are income tax, premium tax collected by the bureau of insurance, kilowatt hour tax and liquor tax. As the property tax is not due until December there are no receipts from it in the current report. Non-revenue sources, including endowment fund payments, refunds, trust accounts and revolving funds, amount to $4,488,000 while revenue receipts totalled $5,884,000.

After the state paid its bills for the 1935-36 biennium and its current obligations for the first quarter of the new biennium, it still had $800,000.

Although the last Legislature appropriated $3,375,000 for public assistance, some parts of the state are asking for a special session of the Legislature for an additional appropriation for the reason that the public assistance law provided for the co-operation of state, county, and federal governments, and some counties do not have the funds they desire to make use of the state appropriation.

Wurlitzer Raises Pay Of Best-Paid Officer

WASHINGTON (AP)—R. C. Rolfing, vice-president and highest paid officer of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, got a raise in pay from $18,833 to $58,900 in the fiscal year ended March 31, last, the piano company reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., reported one of its officers received $75,000 and two others received $50,000 each in the year ended May 31, but asked the commission to keep the names confidential. Although it has not acted on this request, the Commission usually denies such applications.

Shoe Output Shows Increase in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—National production of shoes other than rubber totaled 38,484,000 pairs in August, the Commerce Department reported compared with 34,755,000 in July.

Massachusetts led eight other shoe producing states for the month, manufacturing 8,081,000 pairs in August compared with 6,896,000 in July. Massachusetts was second in production for the first eight months of the year, turning out 60,479,000 pairs compared with 60,838,000 pairs by New York State manufacturers.

During the first eight months of 1936 Massachusetts led all states with 55,425,000 pairs and New York was second with 53,248,000 pairs.

Shoe production in other states for August: Illinois 2,595,000 pairs, Maine 2,501,000; Missouri 4,274,000; New Hampshire 3,423,000; New York 6,807,000; Ohio 1,729,000; Pennsylvania 2,525,000; and Wisconsin 1,490,000.

All showed increases over July.

Carloadings Estimated Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated freight car loadings in the last quarter of 1937 would be 6.2 per cent ahead of last year.

Expect a 1,200,000 1938 Auto Output Before 1937 Ends

DETROIT (AP)—Barring unlooked-for developments, the motorcar industry, with all its units in production and stepping up the volume each week, will assemble more than 1,200,000 of its 1938 types between now and the end of the current year.

The figure is based upon the showing of the final quarters of 1935 and 1936 wherein the industry for the first time introduced its new models in November instead of in January. Supporting the estimate also is a heavy unfilled demand that carried over from the 1937 production year.

Without interruption to production activity the industry conceivably could assemble in the current final quarter as many vehicles as it put together in all of 1932. The total for that year, low point of the depression period for makers of motorcars, was 1,431,494 cars and trucks.

New Models Earlier

This year the industry is bringing out its new types earlier than ever before, preparing them for general presentation publicly at the annual national automobile show in New York City's Grand Central Palace, beginning Oct. 27.

Much of the mystery the individual units of the motorcar industry weave around their impending new models, has been generally dispelled; the new types were shown to newspapermen and representatives of trade journals long before the show periods. In most instances the showings bore out earlier predictions in trade circles that relatively little change in design would be made.

One noticeable characteristic of many of the new models is that those whose radiator grills were narrow and pointed have been broadened out somewhat, some changes have been made in engine design and in the suspension scheme. The elimination of cantilever springs in favor of the spiral or coil spring on all four wheels is one of the outstanding features of several of the new models.

New Pistons Add Power

There is, too, what appears to be a minor alteration in piston design, but which immediately steps up the horsepower potentialities of the motor. First to show this was Buick. Instead of the traditional flat top on the piston, the new design places a "shoulder" on one side of the top. Designed to eliminate a secondary firing in the combustion chamber, the new style piston sharply increases its power.

Plans for the decorative scheme of the national automobile show reflect the trend in motorcar design again this year, with emphasis on streamlining. Columns of illuminated glass bricks, sheathed in copper and rising 35 feet from the main floor court to the third floor level, will symbolize the streamlining progress of the automotive engineers.

Another feature planned for the show is a series of huge mural paintings illustrating the care a motorcar requires to produce maximum performance. A second group of murals will recall motoring's earliest days to emphasize by contrast the long road the automobile has traveled since the first models, "custom built" in a bicycle shop, were introduced.

Chicago Business Still Better Than '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Wholesale business here turned upward last week and was much better than a year ago and ahead of the preceding several weeks, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retailers reported satisfactory volume and found that unseasonable warm weather continued something of a deterrent. While the bright days were very encouraging to shoppers, the appearance of a real cold snap to stimulate the buying of autumn goods, particularly among men's lines, was missed. Except in luxury goods, merchants report no adverse effects from the bearish behavior of the stock market.

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COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 285,000
1937 vol. to date 343,451,693
1936 vol. to date 350,732,596

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—A slow downward drift was the rule throughout the greater part of today's stock market.

While many former favorites were virtually unchanged, losses predominated near the final hour with quotations around low levels of the day. Selling pressure was not pronounced, however, and the ticker tape frequently idled. Transfers were at the rate of 700,000 shares.

Managing to post modest plus signs at one time—some were erased later—were Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, American Smelting, International Nickel, Howe Sound, Inspiration Copper, Bethlehem Steel, Crucible, Republic, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, Woolworth, Consolidated Edison, Amerada, Standard Oil of N. J., Continental Can, American Bank Note, Loew's, Union Carbide, Paramount and Warner Bros.

Narrow to off a point or so were U. S. Steel, National Steel, American Steel Foundries, Inland Steel, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Westinghouse, Texas Corp., Socony Vacuum, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Deere, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Pullman, Fajardo Sugar, Coca-Cola, Mack Truck, General Motors and Goodrich.

Recovery trends continued in the bond market today with rail liens as pace-makers.

U. S. Governments were mixed. The Home Owners Loan group had a few modest gains, and Treasuries were 4-32ds higher to 3-32ds lower.

Up fractions to 1½ points in early trading were loans of Santa Fe, Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Illinois Central, New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway and Frisco.

Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s and 7s certificates rose about 1¾ and 3½ respectively.

Action of the rails was viewed as an expression of relief of investment circles over the compromise announced yesterday, terminating the long drawn out negotiations on wage increase demands by operating employees.

Most foreign bonds held to a fractional range. Exceptions were Japanese 5½s, down about a point, and Uruguay 6s, up 1.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The curb market went into the final hour today with issues sagging fractions to around 2 points in light dealings. A few stocks maaged to hold early gains and in some cases even extend them, but on the whole the list was easier.

Aluminum Company was off around 2 at one time, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass was down a point. Lower also were St. Regis Paper, Sherwin Williams, American Gas & Electric, Cord Corp., Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and McWilliams Dredging.

Countering the trend for a gain of nearly 2 points was Pan American Airways. Fractions to a point higher were United Gas, Northern States Power "A," American Light & Traction, Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., International Petroleum and Lake Shore Mines.

Wheat Closes Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Wheat closed somewhat lower in late dealings today, owing to lack of agressive North American export demand.

The United States wheat visible supply decreased 252,000 bushels, the first reduction since this year's crop started to move in volume. Chicago stocks of wheat decreased almost 400,000 bushels, and Kansas City stocks 546,000 bushels.

At the close, wheat was ⅛-⅛ under Saturday's finish, Dec. 1.07¾-⅞ May 1.08½-⅝, corn unchanged to ½ lower, Oct. 69¼, Dec. 63½-⅝, and oats unchanged to ¼ off.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Par
Demand	$4.95¼	$4.95⅛	$3.2397
Cables	4.95¼	4.95¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0350½	.0330	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684½	.1685	.1693
Switz'l'd—franc	.2298½	.2298	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅜	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4015	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5530	.5530	‡
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2556	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2491	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2213	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1886	.1886	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1891	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3005	.2990	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0625	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800x	.5800	‡1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2890	.2886	.8440
India—rupee	.3743	.3741	.6180
Java—florin	.5551	.5551	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3110	.3105	*
Shanghai—dol	.2969	.2975x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5819	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. x Nominal.

N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

NEW YORK (AP)—N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis Railroad has announced $13,031,000 of the $16,381,000 outstanding first mortgage 4 per cent bonds due Oct. 1, 1937, have been deposited for extension. The Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. will receive deposits of these bonds for extension up to and including Oct. 8, 1937.

German Auto Exports Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany exported 46,366 automobiles in the first eight months of 1937, compared with only 9064 in the corresponding period of 1933.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	1	65	65	65	Oct 1
22⅜	12¼	Adams Exp (.30g)	14	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
58⅜	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	22¼	22	22	— ½
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+1
4⅜	1¾	Advance Rumely	4	2	1¾	2	Sep 30
80½	60	Air Reduction (1a)	8	64½	63½	63½	— ½
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	23	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	1⅜	Alleghany	22	2½	2	2	
58½	13½	Allegh pf xw	2	20	19⅛	20	Oct 2
59⅜	15	Allegh pf $30 ww	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
59	14½	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	20	18¾	20	Oct 2
52½	17¾	Alleg pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 2
45⅜	24⅞	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	4	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
258½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	6	197	195	195	—1
17⅛	14	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14	14	14	Sep 30
33⅛	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	7	18	17½	17½	Oct 2
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
85	64	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	65	65	65	Sep 30
83½	52¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	15	55¾	54¼	54¼	—1
39¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	18¼	18	18	
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
52¼	34	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
71¾	67½	Amerada (2)	2	76	75	75	
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	77¼	76¾	76¾	Oct 2
41⅜	17¾	Am Bank Note (¾g)	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	7	48	47	47¼	+ ¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	3	99	98¾	98¾	— ¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156½	156	156½	Sep 27
71	26	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	2	31½	31½	31½	
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	55	55	55	
33¾	22½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	7	24	23½	23½	— ¼
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 25
112	95½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	95	95	95	Oct 1
23⅜	9	Am Colortype	2	10	10	10	— ¼
30¾	15½	Am Coml Alcohol	2	17¼	17½	17½	+ ¼
33⅜	19	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	5	20½	19½	19½	— ½
13½	4⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 2
17	8½	Am European	2	7	7	7	—1½
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅞
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	5	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
38½	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	5	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	9	12½	12¾	12¼	— ½
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	9	5⅛	5	5	
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Sep 29
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	53	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
45¼	28	Am Roll Mill (2)	18	31⅜	30½	30½	— ¾
101⅝	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	91	90	90	— ⅝
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	24½	24½	24¼	Sep 30
29	17½	Am Seating (¾g)	3	20	20	20	Oct 1
105¾	67⅜	Am Smelt & R (4g)	41	70½	68½	68⅞	— ⅞
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	+1⅞
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51	50¼	50¼	— ½
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	22	37	35⅞	35⅞	—1¼
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
56⅞	35¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	36	35	35	—1
143⅜	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	20¼	20	20	—1
187	156⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	162⅛	161⅞	161⅞	— ⅛
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	Oct 2
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	77¾	77½	77½	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	139	139	139	
20⅛	8¼	Am Type Founders		9½	9	9	— ¼
29½	13¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	16	14¾	14	14⅛	— ⅛
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Sep 29
14⅜	6⅜	Am Woolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3k)	2	49	48½	48½	—1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	46	46	46	Sep 25
69½	36¼	Anaconda (1¼g)	82	39⅝	38⅜	38⅝	—1⅛
97	51	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	53	53	53	Sep 29
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	14	14	14	Oct 1
10¼	4	A P W Paper	2	5	5	5	+ ¾
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	39½	39½	39½	
111	104	Armour Ill pr pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	—3
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	27	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	74	Armour Ill pf (6)	1	76	76	76	—1
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70⅛	45⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	13	48½	46	46½	—1⅛
16¼	8⅝	Arnold Const (.8g)	1	10	10	10	Sep 30
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 2
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	8	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 27
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	25	59	56	56¼	—1⅞
104	87½	Atchison pf (5)	3	88	88	88	—3
55½	21⅛	Atl Coast Line	7	37	36¼	36⅜	— ⅝
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8¾	8½	8	Sep 29
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Oct 1
37	22½	Atl Refining (1)	19	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	*1	103	103	103	+2⅜
18½	12¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	46½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅜
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	62	62	62	Oct 2
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	2	8	7¾	8	Oct 2
36⅜	12	Auburn Auto	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	4⅛	4	4	Sep 30
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	12	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
B							
23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	15	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
40½	15⅜	Balt & Ohio	49	18⅜	17⅜	17¾	
47⅜	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	22	23	21¼	21½	+ ½
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	8	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¾
32	15	Barker Bros	3	18	16½	18	Sep 29
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	18	18⅜	17⅞	18	
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 1
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 1
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Sep 20
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	8	Sep 9
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	20	20	20	+ ¾
62¾	44⅛	Best & Co (2½a)	7	49	46½	46½	—1
105½	65⅛	Beth Steel (2½g)	86	69¾	67⅛	67¼	—1¾
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	Oct 2
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	107½	107½	107½	
69¾	42	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	41½	41½	41½	—1¼
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	12¼	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	9	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	18	24¾	23⅝	23¾	—1¼
48⅜	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	35½	35	35½	+ ½
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	18	18	18	Sep 29
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	14	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56⅜	36¼	Borg-Warner (2)	8	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	5⅝	Boston & Maine	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 30
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	19	34¼	33¼	34½	+ ½
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	1	42	42	42	Oct 1
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	5	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ¼
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	26	15½	14⅛	14⅜	— ¾
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	43¼	43	43	— ¼
52¾	24⅛	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	8	24¼	24	24	— ½
50	39¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Oct 1
24½	11¼	Bruns-Balke (⅛g)	8	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	12⅜	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
45¼	22	Bullard Co (1)	1	24	24	24	— ¼
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
18⅜	10	Burlington Mills (1)	1	11	11	11	— ¾
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	3	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11¼	11½	11½	Sep 27
18¼	10¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
36¼	24½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
9¼	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
33¾	11	Byers Co	2	14	13½	13½	+ ¼
34⅜	19⅞	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	22	22	22	Oct 1
C							
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	30	30	30	— ½
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	2¼	Callahan Z-Ld	15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
20½	9⅝	Calumet & H (1.10g)	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
37⅜	22	Campbell Wy (1)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
38¼	14½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	13	16½	15¾	15¾	— ½
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	3	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	40	40	40	Sep 30
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	9¼	8¾	8¾	Sep 28
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
5	5	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	2	5¼	5	5	— ¼
191¾	126	Case (J I)	8	133	130	130	—2¾
100	71	Caterpil Trac (2¼g)	6	75	74	74	—3
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	104	104	104	Sep 30
115	104	Celotex (.80g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
48¼	28	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30	30	30	— ½
39¼	29¼	Cent Fdy	13	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
12⅜	4	Cent RR NJ	2	16½	16½	16½	— ½
41¾	16	Cent Violeta Sug	3		8½	8	Sep 28
24¾	7½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	7¾	7	7¾	Sep 27
14½	6½	Cerro de Pasco (4)	27	58¾	57½	58⅜	
86⅜	49	Certain-teed	3	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	7½	Champ Pap & P (2)	1	46½	46½	46½	
63¼	35½	Checker Cab	2	12	12	12	Oct 1
48	10¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	26	42⅞	41⅞	42	— ⅜
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90½	90½	90½	Sep 30
100	90¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	53¼	52½	52½	—1
90½	49½	Chi & E Ill	4	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 27
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
13½	4	Chi & N W	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W pf	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
19½	6¼	Chi Gt West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	1¼	Chi Gt West pf	2	7	7	7	— ¾
18¼	5½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	18½	18	18	— ½
32	18½	Chi M St P & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7¼	2¼	Chi Pneu T	3	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
33	15¼	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	38	38	38	Oct 1
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	8	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 30
10⅛	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27½	10¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
22⅜	13¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Sep 30
15⅞	5¾	Childs Co	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
135¼	87	Chrysler (7g)	66	91¾	88½	89	—2

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅛	14	City Ice & F (2)	2	16	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
10⅜	4¼	City Stores	2	5	5	5	
48	31⅝	Clark Equip (1.30g)	3	36	36	36	+ ½
48⅛	30½	Clev Graph B (1½g)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
29⅞	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	19½	19	19	
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	1	130	130	130	—1
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	Oct 2
25⅜	13¼	Colgate-Palm (1½)	15	14½	14	14	— ¼
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Sep 30
62⅝	35	Coll & Aik (4g)	4	38½	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	18½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
32	23⅛	Colum Br A (1.05g)	1	25	25	25	— ¾
31½	23⅜	Colum Br B (1.05g)	3	25¼	25¼	25⅛	Sep 30
20⅞	8¾	Colum G&El (.20g)	43	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
108	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	5	80¼	80	80	Oct 1
39½	26⅝	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	11	20½	20	20	+ ¾
46½	37⅞	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	38½	38⅛	38⅛	Sep 29
125¾	95	Colum Carbon (4a)	7	94	94	94	—1⅞
69¼	47⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	14	54	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Sep 29
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	14	54	53	53	
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 27
21¼	10	Coml Solv (.60)	50	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ¼
4½	1⅞	Comwlth & Sou	240	2⅛	2	2	
75⅝	41	Comwlth & So pf (3)	11	43¼	43	43	— ½
19⅛	7¼	Conde Nast	3	7½	7½	7½	
45¼	27	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	2	29¾	29½	29½	
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	Sep 29
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
18⅞	8½	Consol Cigar	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
49⅞	29¼	Consol Edison (1½g)	25	30¼	29¾	30	
108	99¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
5¾	2	Consol Film	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
13½	6	Consol Laundries	8	7	7	7	
17⅞	11⅛	Consol Oil (.80a)	35	12¼	12	12⅛	
105⅝	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 28
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	9	5¼	5	5	+ ⅜
1⅜	½	Consol Textile	7	⅝	½	⅝	
13¼	6⅛	Consol Coal	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
52¾	29	Consol Coal pf	10	29	29	29	Sep 29
92½	88	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Sep 21
37⅜	19¾	Container Corp (1.20)	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
37¾	13¼	Cont Baking A	8	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
5¼	2	Cont Baking B	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
109¾	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	83	82	83	Sep 28
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	6	54¼	53¾	54	+ ½
25¾	10⅞	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 30
42¾	30½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ¼
64⅞	41⅛	Crown Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	38	38	38	Oct 1
25½	15⅛	Crown Zellerb (¼g)	15	16½	16	16¼	— ½
108¾	86	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Oct 1
81¾	43	Crucible Steel	4	46¾	45½	45½	— ⅜
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Near Billion 'Hot' Money Arrives During 6 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury says almost $1,000,000,000 has been sent to this country from overseas for safe-keeping or investment during the first half of this year.

So-called "hot money" comprised the bulk of the huge capital inflow, the Treasury's report showed. This "frightened" money generally is regarded as that which is shifted quickly from one country to another to escape possible losses or to take advantage of favorable investment opportunities.

During the first half of this year, the Treasury reported, net capital imports amounted to $944,398,000. This was only $250,947,000 under imports for all of last year.

Switzerland was the principal source of capital imports in the first half of 1937, sending a net $282,736,000 to the United States.

A net inflow of $242,400,000 was reported from Great Britain; $127,033,000 from the Netherlands, and $43,952,000 from France.

During 1936, Great Britain was the main source of capital imports.

The total foreign holdings in this country now are estimated at about $8,000,000,000.

Studies Began in 1935

Ever since the Treasury Department began its studies on Jan. 2, 1935, the inward movement of foreign capital has been heavy, with the recent half-year the heaviest of all. In the first half of 1935 the net inflow was $632,153,000; in the second half, $779,262,000; in the first half of 1936 it was $556,033,000, and in the second half, $639,301,000. The surplus inflow of capital for the second quarter of this calendar year, $621,374,000, compared with $453,511,000 for the corresponding period of 1936.

Capital movements for the 2½-year period were summarized under three major headings, movement of short-term banking funds, movement of brokerage balances and movement of security transactions. The first item showed the heaviest exchanges, aggregating $963,547,000 in 1935, $396,765,000 in 1936 and $707,793,000 in the first half of this year.

The net inflow of capital from brokerage balances amounted to $6,039,000 in 1935, $6,811,000 in 1936 and $5,446,000 in the first half of 1937.

Last year showed the most important capital transfers through security deals. The total inflow in 1935 was $441,818,000, that for 1936 was $791,769,000 and that for the first half of this year $231,159,000.

Security Deals Heavy

Although the net capital inflow from security transactions amounted to only $231,159,000 in the first half of this year, deals in both directions were exceedingly heavy, purchases by foreigners rising to $2,027,844,000 and their sales to $1,796,685,000.

Foreign purchases of American securities were $1,426,013,000 and sales, $1,273,830,000, creating a net capital inflow of $152,183,000. In the same six months foreign securities in this country in the amount of $601,831,000 were bought from abroad and $522,855,000 were sold, making a net purchase figure of $78,976,000.

Says Auto Output To Exceed 5,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Automobile production in 1937 is sure to exceed 5,000,000 cars and trucks, representing the second time in history that the five-million mark has been passed, Alfred Reeves, vice-president and general manager of Automobile Manufacturers Association, told the annual convention of National Association of Sales Finance Companies. In 1936, 4,616,000 units were produced.

Truck operations have been especially strong, with both retail sales of commercial cars in this country and total output certain to reach the highest levels in history this year, Mr. Reeves stated. Foreign business also has been strong, with 1937 sales of American-designed cars in foreign areas likely to reach 650,000 units, a gain of better than 30 per cent over last year, which contrasts with the 11 per cent gain expected in total production, he said.

Zenith Radios Forward Prospects Are Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In connection with the latest dividend of 50 cents just declared by Zenith Radio Corp., Hugh Robertson, vice-president and treasurer, says the payment was made "in view of excellent earnings during the current fiscal year to date, including August the first month of our second quarter, which was the biggest August for profits in history and considering prospects for continuation of business evidenced by substantial backlog of unfilled orders."

Stockholders will be asked October 26 to approve a proposed amendment enlarging powers so as to permit the corporation, among other things, to broaden its activities in the field of television broadcasting, facsimile reproduction and commercial communication generally, including transmission and receipt by wire and radio of writing, signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kinds and manufacture, assembly, purchase and sale of all apparatus incidental thereto.

Ohio Pipe Lines Awarded

CLEVELAND—Standard Oil Company of Ohio has awarded contracts for construction of two pipe lines in Ohio to involve expenditure of $750,000. A 38-mile six-inch line will be built from Toledo to Fostoria at a cost of $250,000, under the supervision of H. C. Price Company, Bartlesville, Okla. The Kelly Dempsey Company, Tulsa, Okla., received contract to build a 67-mile five- and six-inch line from Cleveland south to Akron and Canton at an estimated cost of $500,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.24	105.24	105.24
1 3-5 '43-41 March	106.15	106.15	106.15
7 3⅛s '48-44	106.10	106.7	106.10
1 4s '54-44	111.9	111.9	111.9
2 2¾s '47-45	102.12	102.12	102.12
2 3⅛s '49-46	104.23	104.23	104.23
7 4¼s '52-47	115.24	115.21	115.21
11 2¾s '51-48	100.17	100.12	100.17
10 2½s '53-49	97.28	97.28	97.28
29 2¾s '54-51	99.21	99.19	99.21
9 3s '55-51	102.21	102.21	102.21
16 2⅞s '60-65	100.12	100.10	100.11
8 2¾s '59-56	99.15	99.12	99.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s '47-42	102.29	102.26	102.29
6 2¾s '47-42	101.16	101.16	101.16

Home Owners' Loan

13 2¾s '49-39	100.20	100.17	100.20
1 2¼s '44-42	100.18	100.18	100.18
20 3s '52-44	102.3	102.2	102.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	96	96	96
9 Alleghany 5s '44	86	85½	85½
17 Alleghany 3s '49	71	70½	71
48 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¼	44	44
93 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	105½	105	105
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	105¼	105	105½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
15 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝
21 Am T&T 3¼s '66	100	99⅞	100
12 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
11 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105⅜	105½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	54	54	54
4 Arm Del 4s '57	95½	95⅜	95½
10 Arm Del 4s '55	96¾	95⅞	96
6 AT&SF 4s '95	111	111	111
3 At & SF 4s '95 reg	107	107	107
52 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104¼	104⅛	104¼
28 A C Line 1st 4s'52	99	98⅝	98⅝
2 A C Line 4½s '64	84	84	84
5 A C Line 5s '45	101	101	101
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	79⅛	78¾	79⅛
31 B&O 1st 5s '48	102	101½	102
10 B&O rfg 5s '95	66	65	65
13 B&O 5s '96 F	64¾	64	64
11 B&OSs 2000 D	63⅞	63½	63½
30 B&O cv 4½s '60	56	55¾	56
31 B&O 4s '48	94¾	94½	94¾
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	92½	92½	92½
6 B&O 5s SW '50	86¼	86	86¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
10 Beth Stl4½s '60	103½	103	103
31 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94⅞	94¾	94¾
11 Boston & Me 5s '67	63¼	63	63
9 Boston & Me 5s '55	64¼	64	64
2 Bos&NY AirI 4s '55	16½	16¼	16¼
2 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	13½	13½	13½
18 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝
27 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	72½	70⅞	72½
7 Bklly Un El 1st 5s '50	90	89½	90
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
14 Buf R&P 4½s '57	69	69	69
1 Bur CR&NO 5s '34	15	15	15
4 Bush TBldgs 5s '60	65	65	65
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s ''51	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113⅛	113	113
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
4 Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
2 Can Pac 4½s '48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
27 Can Pac 4s perp	90¾	90¼	90½
26 Caro C & O 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	84	84	84
1 Cen Pacific 5s '61	110	110	110
2 Cen-Ga 1st 5s '45	71	71	71
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	86¼	85⅞	85⅞
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107	107	107
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	37	37	37
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	70½	70	70½
8 Champ P&P 4¼s '50	105	104½	105
5 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106¾	106⅝	106¾
9 C & O 3½s '96 D	96½	96	96½
2 C&Orfg 3½s '96 E	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	42	42	42
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	109	109	109
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110½	110½	110½
23 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21½	21½	21½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
16 ChicGt West 4s '59	28½	27	27
27 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	17¾	17	17
26 CMSP&Pac aj 5s 2000	6	5¾	5¾
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
5 Chi & NW 6½s '36	32	32	32
5 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	31	31	31
37 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	10¾	10	10
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17¼	17⅛	17¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	17	17	17
15 Chi & NW 3½s '87	28	28	28
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	12	12	12
21 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7½	6⅞	6⅞
5 CRI&P 4s '88	27	27	27
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	14	14	14
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34ct	12½	12½	12½
7 CH Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	81½	81½	82½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	109	109
20 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	106⅞	107⅛
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Childs Co 5s '43	71¼	71¼	71¼
5 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	86	85	85
9 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	106¼	106	106
13 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	104	103¼	104
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	100¾	100¼	100¾
11 Col & So 4½s '80	58	57	57
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94½	94⅛	94⅛
3 Comw Ered Qbl 6s '39	97¾	97½	97½
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	62½	62½	62½
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
28 Con Oil 3½s 51	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
17 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102¼	102½
1 Constanz Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 D&RG West 5s '55	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	4	4	4
11 Erie 5s '67	63¾	63½	63½
25 Erie rfg 5s '75	63¾	63¼	63¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	73	73	73
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	70	70	70
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	112½	112½	112½
1 Erie&Pitt3½s'40B	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
25 Fr banks Morse 4s '56	101½	101½	101½
3 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	101	101	101
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10¼	10½	10½
2 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	102	103	103
3 Gen MAccept3¼s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Gen Stl Cast5½s'49	63⅞	63¾	63⅞
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Goodrich 6s '45	103½	102⅝	103½
4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	115⅞	115½	115⅞
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	106	105¼	106
9 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	117	116	116½
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105¾	105½	105¾
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
9 G Bay & W deb B	9¾	9¾	9⅞
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	92½	92½	92½
1 Hous Oil Tex5½s'40	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	40¾	40¾	40¾
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	59¼	59	59
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	22	21¾	21½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Ill Cen 1st 3½s '51	100¾	100⅜	100¾
11 Ill Cen ext 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	64	64	64
15 Ill Cen 4s '55	67	67	67
12 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	54	53	53
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	63	62½	63
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	59½	59½	59½
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
16 Interb R Tr 7s '32	65	65	65
5 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	65	64	64
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20½	20½	20½
191 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64½	62⅛	62⅛
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	8¾	8¾	8¾
55 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	31⅜	30¾	30¾
7 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	30	29⅜	29⅜
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10 Int Hydel 6s '44	73	72½	72¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	63½	63½	63½
18 Int Paper 6s '55	90⅜	90½	90⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '52	86	86	86
15 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85½	85¼	85½
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	20½	20½	20½
1 Int T&T 5s '55	63½	63½	63½
8 K C South 5s '50	74	73	74
1 K C South 3s '50	78½	78½	78½
1 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
5 Keith B F 6s '46	95¾	95½	95½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¼	103	103¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	35	35	35
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	52	52	52
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	47¾	47¾	47¾
15 Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	99¾	99¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Loews 3½s 46	99⅜	99¼	99¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	98	98	98
4 Lorillard Co 5s '51	119	119	119
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
1 LouN 4½s 2003	101½	101½	101½
8 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96	95⅝	96
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	92¾	92½	92¾
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103	102⅞	103
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	102½	102½	102½
7 Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
5 MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Mil El Ry & L 5s-'71	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Mil Sparta&NW 4s '47	22½	22	22
3 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	17¼	16¾	17¼
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	16½	16⅜	16½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	63	63	63
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	46	46	46
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	81½	81¼	81¼
36 Mo Pac 5½s '49	8⅝	8	8
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	33	32¾	33
45 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	32¾	32½	32½
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	32½	32½	32½
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	32	32	32
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	31½	31⅛	31⅛
24 Mo Pen 4s '75	12	11¼	11¼
5 Mob & Ob 5s '38	22	22	22
7 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	22	22	22
2 Mqn W Pa P S 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	100½	100½	100½
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	78	77¼	78
10 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	85	85	85
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	101¼	101⅛	101¼
2 Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	2½	2½	2½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
5 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
20 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94¾	94½	94½
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	93	92¾	93½
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	83¼	83¼	83¼
14 NYC cn 4s '98	83½	83⅛	83½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 NYC 3¾s '48	99¾	99½	99½
30 NYC 3¼s '52	102⅛	101½	101½
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	83¼	82¾	82¾
6 NYC&HR 4s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96½	96½	96½
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
21 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	77½	77¼	77¼
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	48½	48½	48½
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50	50	50
6 NY Edis 3¼s'65	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 NYGEH&P 5s '48	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	29	29	29
4 NYO&W gen 4s '55	10	9⅞	10
1 NY Steam 6s '47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 NY Steam 5s '51	106	106	106
3 NY Tel 3¼s '67	101½	101½	101½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Norf & W 4s '96	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101	100½	101
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105½	105½	105½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	103	103	103
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71⅜	71	71
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101½	101½	101½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97⅜	97	97
12 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	114½	113¾	114½
1 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106¼	106	106
3 Otis Steel 4½s '52	88¼	86¼	86¼
23 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99¾	99¼	99
9 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103¼	103	103¼
6 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106¾	106½	106½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '68C	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	67½	67½	67½
11 Para Pict 3 s '47	85½	85	85¼
1 Pen Ohio & et 4½s'77	105¼	105	105
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101½	100¾	101
25 Pen Co 4s '63	101	100⅝	101
22 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105⅞	105½	105½
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	105¾	105½	105½
18 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98¾	97¾	98⅜
52 Pen RR 3½s '52	101⅜	100¾	100¾
29 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113¾	113½	113½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Phil Bal & Wash 4s '43	109½	109½	109½
17 Phila Co 5s '67	98¾	98¼	98¼
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104½	104	104½
12 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	54¾	54¾	54¾
12 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	16	15¾	16
1 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	103	103	103
10 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	90¾	89⅞	90¾
1 Purity Bk 5s '48	93½	93½	93½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	106	106	106
22 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103	102¾	103
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	110	110	110
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	91	90¾	91
4 Revere Cop &B 4¼s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108½	108½	108½
1 RI Ark&La4½s'34	12½	12½	12½
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	18	18	18
3 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	16	16	16
3 St L S F 4½s '78	17	16¾	17
2 StLSF4½s'Jct st	15	15	15
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	18	18	18
1 St L S F 4s '50Act	16	16	16
5 StL SW 5s '52	38⅛	38	38
1 SanAntPub Svc 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
28 Seab A L cn 6s '45	14¼	13¾	13¾
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 SeaA L aj 5s '49	6½	–6½	6½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	10½	10½	10½
2 Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	8	8	8
15 Shell Un Oil 5s '51	99⅜	99¼	99¼
5 Simmons 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
2 Socony Vac 1l3½s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104½	104½	104½
1 So Ind Gas 4½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
23 Sou Pac 4½s '68	77¾	77½	77½
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	77¼	77	77¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 So Pac cfc 4s '49	85⅝	85	85⅞
21 So Pac 3¾s '46	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
25 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87½	87½	87½
5 South Ry 6½s'56	86	86	86
18 South Ry cn 5s '94	99¼	98⅞	99
19 South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61½	62
21 So Ry 4s St L '81	93¼	93	93¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Spokane Int 5s '55	17	17	17
25 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97½	97⅛	97½
4 Studebaker 6s cv '45	93	93	93
6 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	85	84¼	84¼
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	109½	109½	109½
6 Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	97¼	97	97¼
18 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	103¾	104¼
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	96⅝	96	96
19 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	96¾	96¼	96¼
20 Third Ave aj 5s '60	11½	11	11
1 Third Ave 4s '60	40	40	40
14 TideWat AsO3½s'52	100¾	100	100¼
21 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s'60	103¾	103⅜	103¾
8 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105	104¾	105
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112½	112½	112½
7 Un Pac 3 1/2s '71	95	94¾	95
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	95½	95½	95½
6 U S Rub 5s '47	105¼	105	105
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Phil Bal & Wash 4s '43	109½	109½	109½
17 Phila Co 5s '67	98¾	98¼	98¼
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104½	104	104½
12 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	54¾	54¾	54¾
12 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	16	15¾	16
1 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	103	103	103
10 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	90¾	89⅞	90¾
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4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	77¼	77	77¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 So Pac cfc 4s '49	85⅝	85	85⅞
21 So Pac 3¾s '46

A.F. of L. Heads Move to Expel 10 C.I.O. Units

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 4—Power to expel the original 10 labor unions led by John L. Lewis into formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization is formally requested of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention, opening here today, by the A. F. of L.'s governing board, its executive council.

Hitherto in its contest with the C. I. O., the federation has been guided by this national council and has voted the council's recommendations without dispute of consequence. William Green, president of the federation and spokesman for the council, announces he has no doubt that its plan will be approved by this convention.

The council's annual report notes that the past year has "brought a steady widening of the schism" in the labor movement, remarks that Mr. Lewis's own union of coal miners is "no longer affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," relates that the C. I. O. refused repeated offers to confer "without stipulations or conditions," declares the A. F. of L. must meet the C. I. O. issue in a "clear-cut and positive way" and concludes that "now is the time when every organization must stand up and be counted for the faith that we maintain."

The block of the C. I. O. unions was suspended from national affairs of the federation last year, and a purge of their local units was carried out widely this summer. Expulsion takes the form of revocation of the international charter granted by the A. F. of L., giving a union jurisdiction over its particular industrial field. Whenever the federation cancels a charter it deems itself able, if it wishes, to set up a new and competing international union.

Whether the authority sought to expel should be made mandatory or left optional with the executive council was not indicated in its report. It followed the single route to expulsion given in the federation's constitution.

Other significant recommendations and comments on labor covered in the lengthy annual résumé of the executive committee include:

National Labor Relations Board—The board possesses more power than does any other governmental board now in existence. It is taking jurisdiction over a great portion of the vast industries of America. It was created to prevent employers from interfering with the right of their employees to organize a union. It has erred in overstepping its powers in attempting mediation or settlement of disputes.

In the mechanical administration of the act, the report continues, the board has made a notable record. As no group of adequately trained labor experts was available to draw on, it has had to place in responsible position, persons inexperienced and sometimes biased in labor matters.

Admittedly the board is in a difficult position when it has to deal with rivalry between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions among employees of the same plant, the statement says. Some of its decisions have given the public good grounds for the belief the board was decidely pro C. I. O.

The A. F. of L., the report continues, has taken and tried to maintain the position the board was not created to resolve internal disputes of labor organizations, nor to interfere with valid existing contracts between employers and unions.

Also the federation has adhered to its contention that craft unions, when represented by a substantial number of employees, constitute the appropriate unit for collective bargaining, and should not be included with all employees of a concern in one single unit.

Also endorsement is given to the child labor amendment, to consumers' co-operation in principle on the British Rochdale plan of credit unions and of the Workers' Education Bureau.

Paid vacations—The year 1937 appears to mark the beginning of a movement for vacations with pay for wage earners. Until recently such holidays were confined with few exceptions to salaried workers. Several international unions note this new trend. Many unions are including vacations in their agreements this year for the first time, and it is reported employers in increasing numbers are granting this benefit voluntarily. Hearty endorsement is given in the report.

Job security—Workers should have a fundamental job security growing out of their investment of work in an enterprise "accompanying acceptance of their right to a job," the report says.

Benefits Paid—Trade union benefits paid to members in out-of-work, disability, pension and other benefits amounted to $12,393,057 during the past year, as reported to the federation, while the total was actually much more.

Discipline—Powers of the president and executive council to act in state and local cases are made more definite and the council is given more authority to meet special situations between conventions and in proposed amendments to the constitution.

Organizing—Continuation of the assessment voted last May of 1 cent a member a month to promote necessary organizing and to offset the C. I. O. is urged. The campaign is declared in the report to be very successful.

Finances—The report shows finances are in good shape, with no debts. Total receipts for year were $1,184,000, and the balance on the last day of August showed $53,000 in the general fund and $533,000 in the defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions.

Membership—There were 3,271,726 members as of last August, not including the C. I. O. union withdrawals of 982,000, a gain in the past 12 months of 831,671. This is the largest increase ever made in one year by the federation, the report says, and its present size places the current year among the large years of its history. Figures are on a basis of paid-up dues.

President's Speech to Northwest Farmers

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 4 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address here today follows:

I regret that the necessities of the schedule brought me through the greater part of North Dakota by dark. Last night, however, I saw a portion of the drought area of eastern Montana—a situation akin to yours in the western part of this state. We can at least be thankful that the rains and the crops in this valley, and, indeed, in the eastern part of both Dakotas and most of Minnesota have been far more plentiful than last year.

On this intensely interesting trip I have had another view of that northern and western part of the United States which is so greatly dependent for its prosperity on agriculture and its sister, forestry. I am more than ever convinced of the importance of continuing our national policy of working toward a better economy by stabilizing and improving the life of the average family.

I received the other day a letter from one of the only two living former members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I have not asked his permission but I am certain that he will not mind my reading to you three sentences from his letter because they express so beautifully the thoughts of so many of us. He says:

Letter From Judge Clarke

"In this season of grave reflection it gives me greatest comfort and happiness to realize that politically and socially through all my long life, my earnest sympathies have gone out and my earnest efforts have been exercised for the great numbers of my neighbors who were living in intolerable conditions while a few of us under discriminating laws of our own making were enjoying much more than a fair share of the bounties of nature and governments.

"The confidence that this has been and is unnecessary and socially unwise, and can and should be corrected in large measure by rational and social legislation, is at bottom the reason, my dear Mr. President, why I see eye-to-eye with you in your effort to accomplish in eight years what should have been in process of accomplishment through the last 40 or 50 years.

"My conviction is definite that the most difficult charges for our political adversaries to answer at the bar of history will be their opposition to the adoption of civilization's only process for peaceably settling disputes between nations, and their callous indifference and opposition to civilization's other demand that our neighbors be given at least a modest share in the comforts of life."

And he goes on to speak of what we are doing by introducing into our national life and legislation something at least of the influence of the Golden Rule; the inauguration of a trend toward better things which very certainly can never be halted or turned back, and finally he pays me the finest compliment any man could have in his life time. He says:

"Of course you have fallen into some errors, that is human. But you have put a new face upon the social and political life of our country."

Sees in It an Inspiration

If ever I get to be 80 years old, like Mr. Justice John H. Clarke, I hope that I will have the same spirit that still seeks better things for my neighbors.

In seeking the betterment of our farm population, no matter what part of the country they live in, no matter whether they raise cotton or corn or wheat or beets or potatoes or rice, the experience we have today teaches us that if we would avoid the poverty of the past, we must strive today not tomorrow toward two objectives.

The first is called better land using, using the land in such a way that we do not destroy it or harm it for future generations, and in such a way that it will bring to us the best year in and year out return as a reward for our labors. This we are doing at least in part today by educating the users of land, by putting back into grass or trees land which should not be under plow, by bringing water to dry soil which has immense possibilities for profitable use, and by helping farm families to resettle on good land. The money we are spending on these objectives is already coming back as increased national income and will be repaid, in the long run, many times over.

The other objective is the control, with the approval of what I believe is the overwhelming sentiment of the farmers themselves, of what is known as crop surplus.

Crop Is Like Any Commodity

Any one crop, wheat or cotton or corn, for example, is like any widely used manufactured commodity like bricks or automobiles or shoes. If, for instance, every shoe factory in the United States were to run on three-shift basis, turning out shoes day and night for two or three years, there would be such a surplus of shoes in the United States that the surplus would have to be sold to the public, in order to get rid of it, at far less than the actual cost of manufacturing shoes.

The same things hold good of wheat or cotton or corn. We should remember, incidentally, that the prosperity of the wheat growers helps the prosperity of the cotton growers. You in the Northwest have more money to buy more articles, made out of cotton, and the prosperity of the cotton growers helps the growers of wheat, for the cotton belt is enabled to buy and eat more bread.

If an enormous surplus of wheat piles up in the hands of buyers and speculators, you know from past experience how the price of wheat will drop almost out of sight the following years. Neither you nor I want to repeat the experiences of 1932.

Therefore, I believe that it is essential to our national economic program that we have something to say about the control of the major crop surpluses. The Supreme Court has ruled, in a divided opinion, that the Government cannot make a contract with a farmer by which acreage is fixed either downward or upward. I have never subscribed to the constitutional theory that agriculture is a purely local matter and that it has therefore no national scope.

Contract and Promise the Same

Perhaps it will be held constitutional for the Government to say to a farmer, if you do thus and so, the Government will do thus and so, as a matter of common sense I cannot see very much practical difference between the two methods. In the one case the farmer voluntarily enters into a contract, in the other he voluntarily does something with the knowledge that the Government on its part will do something. One is a contract, the other is a promise. The result is the same.

I feel certain that a majority in both Houses of the Congress will heed the wishes of the farmers of the nation in enacting crop surplus control legislation. And it is my thought that legislation to that end ought to be passed at the earliest possible moment.

Because the legislation was not passed at the last session it is too late for it to have any bearing on the winter wheat which is now in the ground. Many farmers do fall plowing against next spring's seeding, and in some parts of the nation crops, such as cotton, are actually planted in late February and early March.

Even after a bill is passed and becomes law on the signature of the President, it takes a month or two before it is humanly possible to set up the machinery in all parts of the country to carry out the providings of the new law. If, therefore, new legislation is to affect the 1938 crops, haste seems to be important from every angle.

I am happy to come back to North Dakota, and I hope that the coming year will bring you still further along the road to prosperity.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton: Westdale Collegiate Auditorium, 700 Main Street West, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Waterloo (auspices First Church, Kitchener): Waterloo Theater, 20 King Street, North, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

England

Dorset

Bridport: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Durham

Darlington: Co-operative Hall, Priestgate, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Church Edifice, Stokes Croft, Bristol 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (First Church): The Pump Room, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Mechanics Institution, Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
London (Thirteenth Church): The Great Hall, University of London, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S. W. 7, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Middlesex

Golders Green (auspices First Church, Hendon): Golders Green Hippodrome, N. W. 11, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: The Coliseum, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): St. George's Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.
Hull (First Church): Royal Institution, Albion Street, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): Leith Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Germany

Munich (Second Church): Tonhalle, Türkenstrasse 5, 8 p. m., Oct. 21. In German.
Nuremberg: Landesgewerbeanstalt, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Pforzheim: Bürgerbräu-Saal, Östliche 67, 8 p. m., Oct. 19. In German.
Reutlingen: Bundeshalle, Kaiserstrasse 49, 4 p. m., Oct. 17. In German.
Stuttgart (First Church): Stadtgartensaal, Kanzleistrasse 50, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
Ulm: Kornhausgrasse, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 23. In German.

New Zealand

Hastings: Assembly Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Timaru: Scottish Hall, Barnard Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

California

Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): Culver City Municipal Auditorium, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.
Fortuna: Church Edifice, 754 Thirteenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Mill Valley: Wood Auditorium, Tamalpais Union High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
San Bernardino: Fox California Theater, 562 Fourth Street, 12 m., Oct. 15.
San Francisco (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, p. m., Oct. 10.
Rice Clay and Divisadero Streets, 2:30
San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, Market and San Carlos Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
South Gate: 9325 State Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Weed: New Weed Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, East Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Grand Junction: Church Auditorium, Seventh Street and Chipeta Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, between Beers and Platt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Illinois

Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, East Third Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice: 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 15
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., Oct. 12.
Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, West Madison Street at Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Oct. 14.
Deerfield (auspices First Church, Highland Park): Deerfield Grammar School, Deerfield Road, east of Waukegan Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel and Marion Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Quincy: Madison School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Evansville: The Coliseum, 8 p. m., Oct. 11. Radiocast Station WEDA, 1370 kilocycles.
Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.

Massachusetts

Haverhill: First Universalist Church, 15 Kenoza Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Marlboro: Second Parish Unitarian Church, Lincoln and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Melrose: High School Hall, Lynn Fells Parkway, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.
Milford: Town Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Winthrop: Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

New Jersey

Dover: Church Edifice, 360 West Blackwell Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Paterson (First Church): Public School No. 13, East Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Point Pleasant: Point Pleasant High School Auditorium, Trenton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 10
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, Polo Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Hamburg: Palace Theater, Buffalo Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., Oct 16.
Southampton: Church Edifice, Cameron and Pine Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.
Watertown: South Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Goodyear Theater, East Market Street and Goodyear Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Oct 11.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, Sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Steubenville: Grant Junior High School Auditorium, Fourth and South Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Urbana: The Clifford Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct 14.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue at Bigelow Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church) Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Dunlap Street and Monroe Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13, and 3 p. m., Oct. 16.
Racine: Main Sreet Theater, State and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Wyoming

Cheyenne: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Crop Control Thought Due

(Continued from Page 1)

Government will do thus and so. As a matter of common sense I cannot see very much practical difference between the two methods. In the one case the farmer voluntarily enters into a contract, in the other case he voluntarily does something with the knowledge that the Government on its part will do something. One is a contract, the other is a promise. The result is the same."

Farm Plan Unchanged

Mr. Roosevelt's farm plan does not differ from the proposals before the last session of Congress based on a promise of farmers to cut acreage in return for benefit payments. He expresses his confidence that "a majority in both Houses of the Congress will heed the wish of most of the farmers of the nation in enacting crop surplus legislation." Statement is based on a double assumption. But he adds, and it is my thought that legislation toward that end ought ot be passed at the earliest possible moment.

This was the President's first special session hint, reinforced by his concluding statement that if new legislation is to affect the 1938 crops, haste seems to be important from every angle.

Mr. Roosevelt's luncheon engagement with Cardinal Mundelein has direct bearing on the swift succession of events since Mr. Justice Black's brcadcast and the prior charges of his Klan affiliation. So indeed, has today's speech with its vigorous enunciation of the progressive judicial viewpoint.

The Chicago Cardinal has been a strong supporter of New Deal policies. Now his hospitality is available to indicate that no breach exists between President Roosevelt and the Roman Catholic Church as result of the appointment of an admitted former member of the Ku Klux Klan to the Supreme Court.

Senator Wheeler Ignored

In Montana, the President in his back platform and public address mentioned Gov. Roy E. Ayer, Senator James E. Murray, and Representatives James O'Connor and Jerry O'Connell all loyal New Dealers. Mr. O'Connell, an extreme left winger, has been campaigning vigorously against Senator Wheeler. Although Senator Wheeler had yesterday telegraphed the President urging him to declare for power development at Fort Peck Dam in his speech there, the President only sent a curt acknowledgement through his secretary, and in his address referred commendatorily on the other Montanans in Congress, pointedly omitting Senator Wheeler. But the Chief Executive also failed to indorse power development at Fort Peck, thus perhaps giving Senator Wheeler a future talking point.

In his address there, the President produced another of his parables about a rich man who urged a balanced budget and the cessation of building projects in order to reduce his own taxes, for the poor man thought he was going to the poorhouse because, after paying his taxes, he only had $200,000 a year left. The crowd of farmers and dam workers naturally applauded these sentiments.

Structures Are Breathtaking

Behind him, the President leaves not only the largest single structure in the world at Grand Coulee, but at Fort Peck the largest earth-fill dam in the world. Both structures are breath taking. The Washington Monument, set in the river bottom at Grand Coulee, would just reach the top of the dam.

At Fort Peck the central section is just under two miles long, 9500 feet and half mile thick at the base, tapering to 100 feet wide at the top Along these two miles, steel sheet piling has been driven down to bedrock for a core, making the greatest reinforcement of this type ever built. Extending the dams central section is a dike 11,500 feet long. The whole dam is just under four miles in length, so that it would be a brisk hours walk just to cross the structure.

Problem for Grand Coulee

Its total cost is estimated at $108,600,000. The dam's purpose is to hold back an immense lake of water 180 miles long and 16 miles wide at its maximum covering 19,412,000 acre feet. This means they say to cover the state of Connecticut to a depth of six feet). The water will be let down river to make an even flow permitting navigation from Sioux City Iowa to Kansas City Mo. It will also help flood control.

Grave questions still exist concerning both Fort Peck and Grand Coulee. The Montana Dam will be finished by the end of 1939 since its completion seems assured.

But there is less guarantee that an already reluctant Congress will ad dto the $70,000,000 thus far appropriated for Grand Coulee, the $55,775,000 needed to finish the high dam, the $67,425,000 required for the power plant and machinery and the even greater sum—some authorities estimate as much as $200,000,000—for the distribution of water. In the 20 per cent of Grand Coulee has New Deals most generous period only yet been appropriated. The future is in doubt. But there is no doubt of the magnificent constructing job being done as an example of sheer engineering skill.

Taxi Blinker Halts Hit-Run Suspect

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4 (AP)—For the second time within a week, Baltimore taxi drivers rallied to the flashed signal of one of their fellows and captured a suspected fugitive.

David Bluefeld, cab driver, told police a car operated by Edward Riddick, Negro, collided with his cab and failed to stop. He chased him he said, and flashed his "bandit alarm blinker," recently installed on many cabs in an effort to stamp out taxi holdups.

Several drivers, seeing the blinker, joined the chase and the fugitive was captured within several blocks. Police said he would be charged with reckless driving.

Education Faces Perplexities Born of Post-Depression Era

(Continued from Page 1)

most of us little realize how many months of the year some of them are closed. It may not be a problem of unpaid teachers—although many are being paid pitifully little, considering their training and responsibility to society. It is, rather then, a problem of being intelligently informed of and awake to what is going on in our schools; of knowing what is essential to their good, wherever found, out across the land; and of being aware of what, in our existing educational system, our schools should be protected and saved from.

It is a problem of saving our schools from political interference and domination; from teachers illequipped and low in morale because underpaid; from dictator methods of teaching and from outworn subject matter. It is a problem of being on the job to use as worthy patterns those schools where character building is going on, where children are enabled to practice democratic living within the school organization, where responsibility and citizenship are actually taught, where the boy or girl is learning to face social, political and economic problems with sound thinking and independent judgment; where the classroom and the college lecture hall are active in lifting the cultural level of the people through their work with children and youth.

Modern Practice Opposed

Not long ago an effort on the part of a group of teachers to improve their schools through bringing in more modern practices was vigorously opposed by the citizens of the locality. And yet, what this group of teachers sought to bring into the school was widely accepted and well tried out in other parts of the land. The parents and taxpayers simply did not know about it. In this way an unnecessary ignorance of accepted educational practices—practices widely recognized as better suited to a modern world—would hold a school back in the horse-and-buggy age.

In another community, one where the schools were most ordinary and the families rather well educated, the parents took matters in hand, appointing representatives to look into the improvement of the educational system, and taking steps which led to a set of schools that became known throughout the world for their forward-looking practices and fearless flexibility.

This sort of tning actually can be taxpayers. Not that the average citizen is specialist enough to step right into the school and make curriculum decisions that belong in the hands of teachers and superintenddone. Furthermore it is being done, in varying degree, by citizens and ents; but citizens well informed as laymen can see to it that the teachers are adequately supported in what they see to work out, that the school board is not ridden by graft, that an attitude of enlightened interest flaming into well balanced intelligent action is encouraged on every hand.

It is not enough then, to know the schools of one's own town. Something of the whole educational field should be the equipment of every American citizen. In no other land is this more advisable than in a land where compulsory education is the very keystone of democracy.

Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen, what in these challenging days do you find in American schools and colleges that must at all costs be saved and protected? If your local schools are throttled by political gangsterism, is there no way out? Others have thrown off such domination, and the cause is worth the effort. Do you think that the United States is a land of equal opportunity in education? There are backward, sparsely populated regions in the Ozarks, in rural sections of the South, where the lack of opportunity might amaze you. When Johnnie brings his arithmetic home at night, and slavishly does a set of problems like the one that teacher had him copy from the blackboard, have you any idea what the schools are doing to teach independent thinking and intelligent responsibility?

And your high school child's new job as an officer in the student government organization — has it, in your mind, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, any connection with your own presence at the polls next local election, or, or for that matter, a connection with the sort of person you elect to the school board next time there is a vacancy? Do you know why your neighbor's seventh-grade Betty goes through the local shoe factory as one of her group, and what sort of training college-age Bob will get when he enters one of the new schools of government being evolved in some of the universities?

What of Teachers

And what of the teachers with whom your children spend their day. Did you know that there are communities that insist upon regulating every detail of the teacher's social life, actually writing such items into their contracts? Are the teachers of your local schools chosen wisely and then trusted to teach wisely; or are they hedged in by criticism and lack of opportunity until they are little better than slaveys. Do you know why there are so few men teachers in the lower grades? Why the colleges are re-valuating their courses? What a grand army of adults are enrolled in night schools and extension courses and what it means? Why the educational work of the CCC and the WPA is counted important to the development of education? That your tax money helps pay your patriotic Uncle's annual bill of $96.18 for the education of each John or Mary in the United States, yours or your neighbor's? Had you realized that radio and the movies are already in the classroom, but that their possibilities in saving the schools from individual failures and mediocre results have scarcely been touched?

These are some of the subjects which will concern us in the series which begins today. These and other questions will be discussed, and information offered which will enable you to form reasonable, well-founded answers for yourself.

Compulsory education is one of the glories of the American idea. Without it, democracy in any real sense of the word could not be hoped for. But without the full support of you, Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen, the schools cannot in these crucial times be made what democracy needs them to be.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

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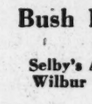

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HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

LOVING FURNITURE COMPANY
Magic Chef Ranges
Electrolux Refrigerators
219-221 Walnut Street Telephone 939

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Friendly Esso *Service*

Nat'l Road at Edgewood on Route 40
D. L. Sharpenberg, *Prop.*

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

BAKER'S
1044 Main Street
Distinctive Apparel for Women, Misses and Juniors

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless.
Reg. $10, for $7.50 Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00 Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Ashdown's
HARDWARE — CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 3011 R 1378

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
It will pay you to follow that good old Western custom and trade with the "Bay."
PHONE 27141

PORTRAITS as CHRISTMAS GIFTS
McDermid Studios
LIMITED
10133 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Dowtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors
Beautiful Deja Frocks Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
STYLE SHOPPE LTD.
THE 12 PAY PLAN STORE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY · TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

The Winnipeg SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

FOOT SAVER SHOES FOR WINNIPEG
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

MANITOBA
(Continued)

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

NEW METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2788

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street E.
Importers of English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Overcoats, Raincoats, Christy's & Moore's London Hats.

In HAMILTON *IT'S*
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 46 Kenilworth N.

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices.
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533-5 Richmond Street Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science Church

Westland Bros.
Painters and Paper Hangers
We guarantee satisfaction.
156 Worttey Road Met. 1380

For Fine Stationery Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas 1

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior. Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

James Hope & Sons
LIMITED
Booksellers Stationers
Bookbinders Printers
Phone Queen 1233 Ottawa, Canada

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa Sher. 600

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 831 BANK ST.
Sherwood 97 C. 488, 489, 490

R. & P. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin Street 2209

Murphy-Gamble
Limited
★ *Home Furnishings of Distinction* ★
OTTAWA CANADA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: after 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST. CLAIR W., Room 3 MO. 6258

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7796
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Plan Thanksgiving Dinner AT

Hunt's

Conveniently located RESTAURANTS

THE CRUISE ROOFING CO.

Felt and Gravel Built-Up Roofing
Asphalt Shingling and Tinsmithing

95 Broadview Ave.—GL. 1867. Res. GR. 0523

Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Estimates on new buildings, construction, alterations, or repairs

1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

W. J. MERRILL
Dominion Hardware

Furnace Repairs and Tinsmithing

Beach Ave. and Kingston Road. Gr. 4055

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED

FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin

Dupont Street at Davenport

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer

FUNERAL CHAPEL

30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits Provisions

99 SPENCER AVE. at KING St. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Comfort and style shoes designed for all types of feet.
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor W. (Near Yonge) MI. 5227

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS

68 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7806

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

TORONTO (Continued)

It is the milk you have been looking for—

Yet it costs no more.

for

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Donlands Dairy Limited

Head Office GE. 1145 — North End MO. 1179

Our soft water washing sends your blankets home cosy and soft, restored to smart newness. Mothproof bag free.

Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

WINDSOR

Buy and Save in

SMITH'S SEPTEMBER SALE OF NEW COATS

- New Styles, New Colors
- Budget Terms if Desired

The C. H. SMITH Company Limited

Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries

LYTTLE'S

Bakers and Confectioners

463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor

McKillops' Scotch Bakery

1442 Wyandotte St. E
569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.

Dial 4-3033 *We Deliver*

PETER'S RESTAURANT

Special Chicken, Steak and Frog Legs

Specializing in Sunday Dinners

471 Ouellette Ave. Phone 3-3982
WINDSOR, ONT.

See the New 1398 Dodge and DeSoto Cars

Ambassador Motors Ltd.

Sales Dept., 722 Wyandotte St. E.
Service Dept., 645 Mercer St.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL OIL * DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Burrowes Course of Music Study

A Modern Idea in Music Teaching for Children from 6 to 12

Clare Edey — Student of Royal Schools of Music, London, Eng.
DE. 8887

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION loaf.

Ye Olde English Cheese

Specialists in imported and domestic cheese

TABLE DELICACIES

Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

SALON Marguerite

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators

HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL

Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty

2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

Hayes Garage

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

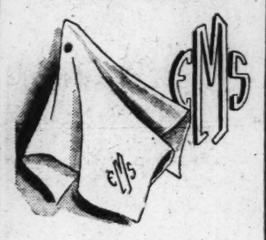
1179 DRUMMOND STREET

Tel. MArquette 6026
Res. ELwood 2284

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



Time to Order
MONOGRAMED HANDKERCHIEFS

To allow time for Transatlantic crossings and for the fine hand-work done in Ireland . . . order your gift Monograms now! Prices for monogramming only,..

For Men. . . . . $3 to 6.50
For Women. . . $2 to 4.50

Simpson's
STREET FLOOR

SHOP MORGAN'S

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux

FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING for EVERYTHING

DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS

FRontenac 3131

Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

A. PICHET

HIGH CLASS FUR COATS

made to order

REMODELLING

We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats

WIlbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

Lancaster 7029-0929 1193 Phillips Square

THOS. V. BELL LTD.

Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS

Custom Forms — Codes, etc.

249-255 Notre Dame W HA. 9231

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FOODLAND LIMITED

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

One Store Only — Broad and 11th
Free Delivery — Tel. 6641

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St. West

Purity — Milk, Butter, Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave N Phone 4558

EMPIRE LUMBER & FUEL CO. Ltd.

Quality Coal and Wood

Phone 5458 715 2nd Ave. N.

FRANK DUNN

Boys' and Young Men's Wear

Men's Made-to-Measure Suits

154 SECOND AVE. N.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMPANISTS

Dorothy Martin, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.
Solo Pianist
Accompanist and Coach
53 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead
N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8 Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET Modern appointments

LONDON—Elderly or lonely people offered comfortable home in quiet house; large garden; cordon bleu cook; terms moderate. RAYMOND, 9 Ascott Avenue, Ealing, W. 5.

BOOKS

FLAXMAN BOOK SHOP
Your BOOK problems solved—and, of course, we have your Greeting Cards. 326 Kings Road, S. W. 3. Phone FLA. 6572.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1.
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON, S. W. 5—Flatlet house for sale; established seven years with good connection; 12 letting rooms, fitted concealed basins, well furnished and newly decorated throughout. Box W-802, BCM/CSM, London.

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure
by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London. Wel. 6439

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA, Court Dressmaker—Gowns and Costumes for every occasion. Devonshire House, 223a Upper Richmond Road, London, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 4216

"SILVESTRIA" Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

ELOCUTION

STAGE—Many are in need of elocution lessons! Actress of wide experience offers same; London. Phone Enfield 2170. Box W-862, BCM/CSM, London.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses, 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 9232.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Flat, unfurnished, 5 rooms and bathroom: Ideal boiler; self-contained; quiet; £104 p. a. 33 Wallingford Ave. W. 10.

NORTH LONDON—4 unfurnished rooms, one fitted kitchen, top floor in quiet house. Gas points, electric light, use of bath (geyser). Garden. Near station and buses. £65 p. a. Phone Mountview 4024 or write Box M824, BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road Hendon, N. W 4 Phone Hendon 1863

HOUSE MORTGAGES

FOUR per cent house mortgages; advantageous transfers arranged. HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION, LTD., 110 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 7404-5.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON — Attractive non-basement 6-room house for sale freehold; oak panelled dining room and hall; central heating; garage; good sized and well-stocked garden. SUTCLIFFE, 80, Kings Avenue, S. W. 4.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 15 MILES RADIUS

LINGERIE

DRESSMAKING—Also Lingerie made to order. Trousseaux. Moderate charges. Mrs. Gay, 38a Hambalt Rd., Clapham, London, S. W. 4.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1 Tel Sloane 2939

OPTICIANS

MR CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician 140, Park Lane, London W 1 Tel Mayfair 3194

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 2640.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, Hampstead — Comfortable guest-house, very convenient city, West End. Miss Murphy, 148 King Henry's Road, N. W. 3. Pri. 1334.

SURREY—Guests and business folk received, care available; good res dential district; Waterloo 20 mins. ROBERTS 68 Westbury Rd., Malden.

LONDON—Hampstead Heath summit, quiet guest house, partial board. Mrs. Lovell, St. Helens Cottage, The Mount, N. W. 3. 'Phone Hampstead 0232.

WESTMINSTER - Divan bedsitting rooms; meals if required; special care available. Baker, 11 St. George's Sq. S W 1 Victoria 5487

POST VACANT

NORTHWOOD, MIDDX.—Journeyman tailor for nigh class ladies' and gentlemen's trade; immediately. BURROUGH, 21 Hallowell Road Phone 661.

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN (ex ironmonger) desires post where integrity, trustworthiness and organising ability are of primal importance. BRADLEY, 95 Lynmouth Ave., Leigh-on-Sea.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho 3302

ROOMS TO LET

BLACKHEATH—To let, furnished, one large front room. Apply: 4 Vanbrugh Park Road West, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3. Phone Greenwich 0179.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church Phone WES. 8758 Box W-421, BCM/CSM London

LONDON — Large, comfortably furnished double or single room, 2nd floor, in quiet house near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W 2. Bayswater 2576

LONDON—Unfurnished room vacant. Cupboards. Rent includes C. H. W., Electric light, Service. Meals as desired. The Misses Pavey & Wigmore, 19 Lansdowne Crescent, W. 11. Park 7245.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephones; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W 2. Bayswater 2902

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, London — Unfurnished one-room flat, moderate rent; W., N. W. district. Box W-861, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 7 Lexham Gardens, W 8—Comfort and privacy; artistically furnished divan rooms, with every modern appointment; competent staff; single and double from 30/-; 5 minutes Kensington High St. Western 8085

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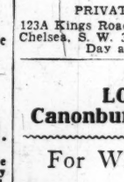

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

The English Lesson

"Mummy, may me and Vera bathe?"

"Not 'me and Vera,' darling. 'Vera and I.'"

"Yes, but what about me?"—Punch (C.).

Just That!

Visitor (in editorial office): "What do you use that blue pencil for?"

Editor: "Well, to make a long story short, it's to—er—make a long story short."—Montreal Star.

Trailer Era

If Emerson were a 1937 contemporary we wonder if he would be tempted to trail along with the rest of us by writing: "Hitch your wagon to a car."

—Answers

"No, she wouldn't tell her age, but I know for a fact she's had her second teeth."

Now It Can Be Told

A little boy came home from school and told his mother that the teacher had called him a "scurvy elephant."

The mother confronted the teacher the next morning and demanded an explanation.

The teacher indignantly denied the accusation—that she had never called the little boy such a name; had never associated those two words in her mind, even. . . . It was all a mistake, then, remembering that the little chap had been very mischievous that day, she had, in reproving him, called him "a disturbing element."

Result—One subdued mother. One crestfallen little boy.—Boston Globe.

Probably Had Three Rings

A minister who had married many couples throughout years of service was being interviewed by a newspaper man.

"Now, Reverend, may I ask, What is the most unusual incident you can recall in regard to a marriage ceremony?"

"Well," replied the minister with a twinkle in his eye, "I think the time that the groom reached directly into the right pocket and produced the ring at the right time without a fumble or a tremble and placed it on the girl's finger faultlessly. I was so surprised that I asked him later what his profession was. He replied that he was a circus man—a ringmaster."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

By way of aiding beginners, the name of the author of the following quotation—Sir William Temple—has been coded along with the quotation itself. With this as a start, it should not be difficult to solve this crypt.

"KLLMA, EBMI JCLNICKA, CIOIBNI HPIBC NFEQI RCLG HPI AHFGJ FST IAHIIG LR FUIA HPCLQUP DPBOP HPIV PFNI JFAAIT."—ABC DBEEBFG HIGJEI.

Filling the Blanks

Try filling in the blanks in accordance with the definitions given below:

MAN — — — — — —
— MAN — — — — —
— — MAN — — — —
— — — MAN — — —
— — — — MAN — —
— — — — — MAN —
— — — — — — MAN
— — — — — — MAN

(1) An author's original copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting. (2) One employed to copy what another has written. (3) Without manners. (4) To compel to perform military service. (5) A variety of lizard. (6) A dessert made from starchy substance and milk, molded. (7) Mohammedans. (8) A member of a council.

Letter Changing

WAIT a minute now, let's BIDE our time in changing WAIT to BIDE. It can be done in 5 moves.

A Bit of Dividing

Try dividing the number 50 into two such parts that, if the greater part be divided by 7, and the lesser multiplied by 3, the sum of the quotient and the product will be 50.

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be matched:

1	jump	indicate	
2	retreat	protrude	
3	satisfy	leap	1
4	narrate	smudge	
5	shackle	appease	
6	signify	withdraw	
7	polish	restrain	
8	revolve	recount	
9	project	circulate	
10	smear	burnish	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'What Did I Buy?'

A game which has provided all-round amusement I named "What did I buy?" One player becomes "the traveler," who explains that he is going to buy something to be decided upon by the others, who sit round and whisper the answers to these questions put by the traveler in turn:

1. Where did I go?
2. How did I get to my destination?
3. What kind of shop did I go in?
4. How many articles did I buy?
5. What color were the things I bought?
6. What did I buy?
7. How much did I spend?
8. Whom did I give my purchases to?
9. Where did I put my purchases when I arrived home?
10. How long did I keep the things I bought?

As he receives each answer, the traveler fills in the blank spaces in the following list, previously prepared, which is read out when completed:

One day I went out to —(1)—by —(2)—. I went into a —(3)—shop and bought—(4)—, —(5)—, —(6)—which cost me—(7)—, for—(8)—. When I arrived home I put them in —(9)—for—(10)—.—Mrs. C. E. D., Manchester, Eng.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Diverting Funds

Question: A bylaw reads: "The board . . . shall direct . . the collection and disbursement of moneys . . . provided that funds contributed for a specific purpose shall be expended only for such purpose."

We have had a General Fund and a Dedication Fund. Recently there arose need for repairs. It was voted to establish a Maintenance Fund. Then, after further debate, it was voted to refer to the board the entire question of how to raise money for repairs. The question arises, can the board decide to divert money received from collections devoted to the Dedication Fund, to the newly established Maintenance Fund, in order to pay for the needed repairs?

Answer: The board may not, under the bylaw quoted, divert the money contributed to the Dedication Fund to any other fund, or use it for any other purpose save that specified. Nor may the membership take such action.

Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: A two-year-old girl in California can name all the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. It is reported that a certain President wishes he could.

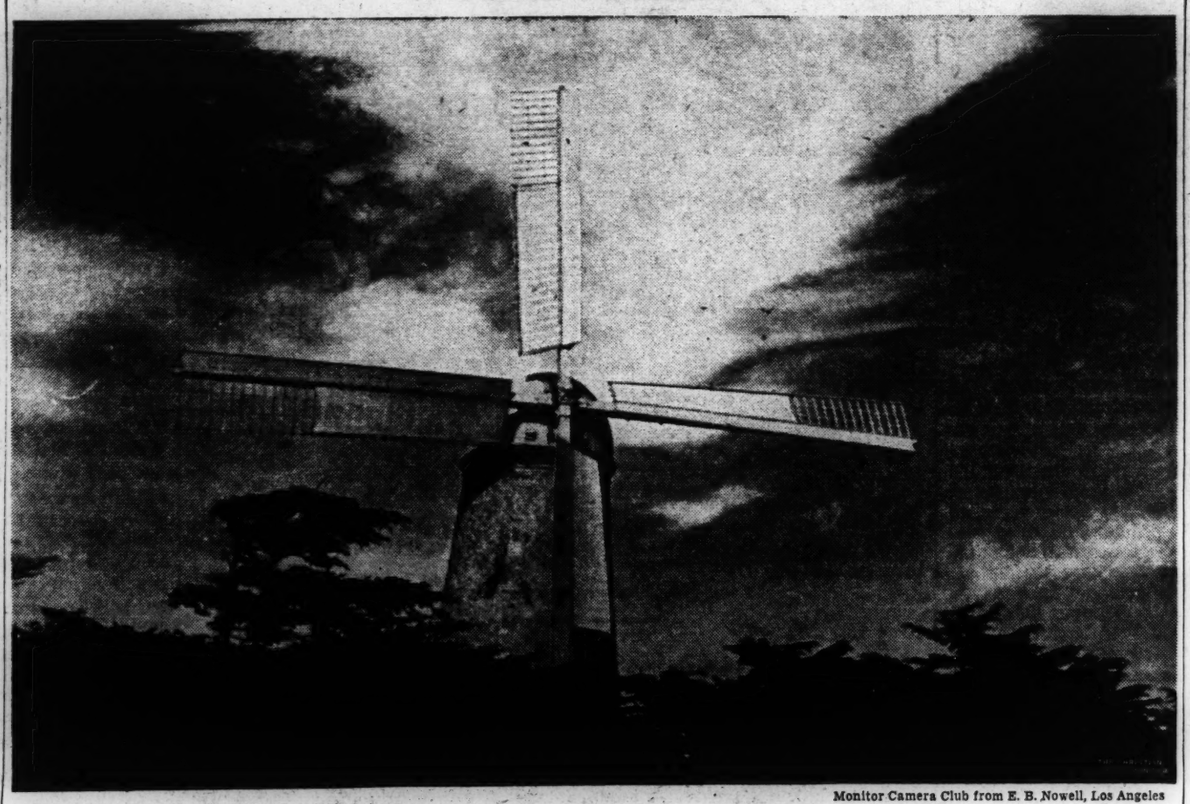
St. Louis Star-Times: If no one runs for office except politicians, how can we expect officeholders to be statesmen?

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The average American is a fellow who feels pretty sure even Miss Jadwiga Jedrezjowska herself must have trouble pronouncing her name.

Stewart-Warnerite: Army powder goes off with a bang, but face powder goes on with a puff.

San Francisco Chronicle: The Russians at the Pole get along with remarkably little friction, as we assume there is an ironclad agreement to lay off the Volga boatmen's song.

Farmer's Swastika



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Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The 'Great Bible'

The year 1539 witnessed the publication of what was known as the "Great Bible," which has been described as "one of the best-known of our English Versions" (Hoare: "English Bible," p. 187). This translation, which appeared under the editorship of Miles Coverdale, who had already published a notable rendering or revision of his own, was brought out under the auspices of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who at that time was chief adviser to King Henry VIII.

The "Great Bible," which, incidentally, was so called because it was published in large folio volumes, differed only slightly from "Matthew's Bible," which came out two years previously, but it gained wide popularity; indeed Cromwell, with the King's express permission, ordained that it should be used in every church in the kingdom. For some thirty years, up to the publication of the so-called "Bishops' Bible," in 1568, it remained in favor as the "Authorized" Version of that day.

Keep Alert

Sleep well. Many a dull eye has been mistaken for a dull brain. Be neat. Untidy men always do untidy jobs. The employer knows. Employers are observing people; that is how they got to be employers.—Sir Charles Higham.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Books, like proverbs, receive their value from the stamp and esteem of ages through which they have passed."—Sir William Temple.

Filling the Blanks: Manuscript, amanuensis, unmannerly, commandeer, salamander, blancmange; Mussulmans, councilman.

Letter Changing: Wait, wart, ware, wade, wide, bide.

A Bit of Dividing: 35 and 15.

Fun With Synonyms: Jump—leap; retreat—withdraw; satisfy—appease; narrate—recount; shackle—restrain; signify—indicate; polish—burnish; revolve—circulate; project—protrude; smear—smudge.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Quotation for Today

TRUE dignity is never gained by place,
Nor lost when honors are withdrawn.
—PHILIP MASSINGER

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Grocer's Menus

This is the way I make a steady weekly income: I suggested to my grocer that he include in his weekend advertising two menus including articles he wished to feature, making it convenient for customers to order by number as "Menu No. 1," and stating the number of guests to be served.

I furnish seasonal menus, and give him tables of quantities necessary to serve any given number of people. He pays me a small commission on all orders taken as a direct result of this service. Then, in addition, I prepare recipes for unusual ways of preparing the foods included, which sell for a price small enough to be a negligible expense to the customer, but which in the quantities that are bought net me a nice sum each week.

I mimeograph the recipes, and the grocer puts them in the grocery order. Often customers buy other recipes from me. I have made a study of foods and their correct combinations, so that my menus are "balanced" both for children and adults.—Mrs. M. P., Des Moines, Ia.

What They Say

Less Weight

"In my experience, the threepenny-bit is the most difficult of all coins to lose as it is the most difficult to spend. If you have a threepenny-bit, the only way to get rid of it is to give it to a child and run."—Robert Lynd.

Better Thinking

"Think what it would mean if our financial and industrial leaders were suddenly expanded mentally and spiritually. Men of vision and imagination are needed badly in Wall Street, just as they are in other centers of high finance!"
—Charles F. Kettering

Women the Cause

"There has been more social progress in the United States since women have had the vote."
—James A. Farley

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Which major power is now sharing with France and Britain the duty of patrolling the Mediterranean?
2. What is the unemployment census expected to reveal about WPA workers?
3. Why have British insurance firms ceased issuing war risk insurance? How will it encourage peace?
4. What was Justice Black's reply to the charges of his affiliation with the K. K. K.?
5. When is a woman well dressed, according to Lucien Lelong, French designer?
6. Is there a likelihood of any inflation in the United States?
7. What action has the American Bar Association taken to prevent any tampering with the federal judiciary system?
8. Why is France planning to repatriate 55,000 Spanish refugees?
9. Is the United States planning a new liner to take the place of the Leviathan?
10. Did President Roosevelt enter Canada while on his western trip?
11. Is France increasing its armament expenditures?
12. Why was Justice Black's radio speech unprecedented?
13. What two bodies of Chinese troops, formerly bitter enemies, have united to fight the invading Japanese army?
14. What country has declared a "state of war" as a result of communistic activities within its borders?
15. How many nations are represented in the League's protest against the unrestricted bombing of Chinese cities by Japanese airmen?

Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

How to Back Out

After parking a car head-on to the curb, a driver sometimes finds he is too close to another to back out without scratching it.

In such a predicament, jack up the rear end of your car two or three inches, then pull or push the car off the jack in the direction away from the other car.

It may be necessary to do this two or three times, but it enables one to get out without doing any damage or having to wait for the return of the driver of the other car to back out first.—F. C. B., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Daily Anecdote

The Price

George Ludwig, Elector of Hanover, but newly crowned King George I of England, Scotland, and Ireland, explained sadly to his favorite minister the difference between his reign in Hanover and his rule over the new nations. In his former place he had been absolute monarch, secluded from his people by forbidding barriers, while here in this new land he ruled but in a restricted measure, and found the people but little impressed by his royal presence.

Not the least of his troubles was the proximity of the "common rabble," who used his grounds as a public thoroughfare.

One day, determined to banish this latter annoyance, he summoned Lord Robert Walpole and demanded to know the price of a fence which would exclude the public from the palace grounds.

"I can tell you very readily," replied Lord Walpole. "The fence would cost you three crowns: that of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

And here the matter rested.

War

War is but an organized barbarism and an inheritance of the savage state, however disguised or ornamented.—Louis Bonaparte.

A Small Courtesy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Bernardino, Calif.

Many years ago, and on a very warm summer morning, a housewife noticed that the electric meter reader seemed very warm when he came to read the meter. She at once poured a large glass of ice water for him. It was a simple thing, and, naturally, the woman forgot about it.

The years came and went, until a decade or more later the woman found herself seated at a dinner one night beside the manager of the electric company. After some general conversation, he turned to the woman, saying that he supposed she didn't remember him, but that he had never forgotten her. Then he went on to say that he was the meter reader to whom she had once given a glass of cold water. "I was so grateful to you," he added.

"But it was such a simple thing to do," she replied.

"Yes, perhaps so. But you were the only one who ever did it."

Since that evening, this housewife has been trying never to forget the cup of cold water for those who might need it.

Odds and Ends

Going Down

Great Salt Lake in Utah is nine and a half feet lower in elevation now than in 1924.

Protecting the Whale

Nine countries have agreed to restrict whaling to a few months of the year, to prevent extinction of the whale.

Delicate Scales

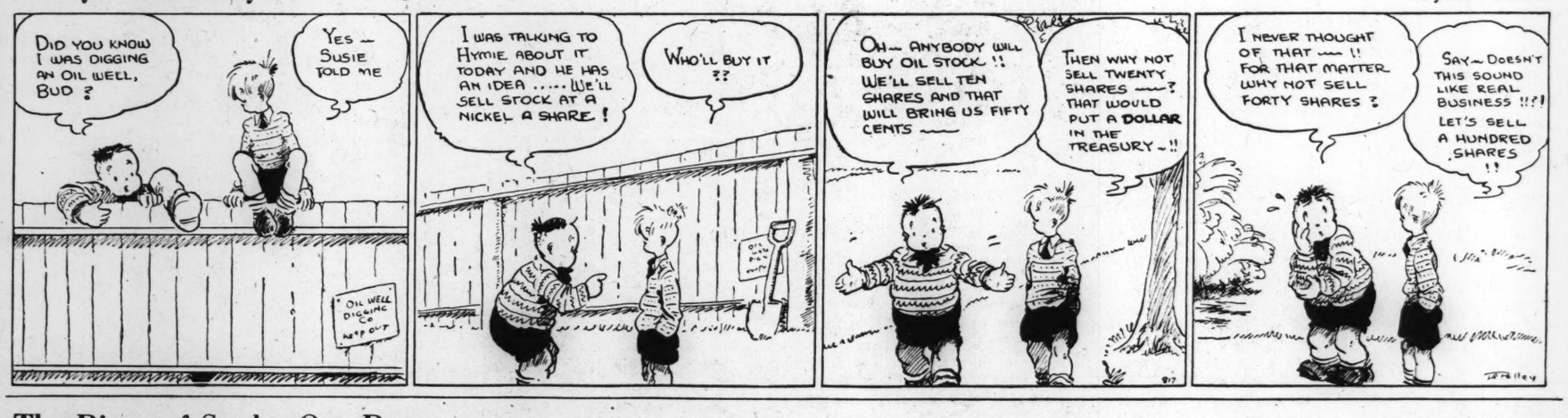
The National Bureau of Standards' apparatus for weighing the earth is so sensitive that an automobile parked outside the building will affect it.

English Silkworms

Silk for the velvet robe worn at the recent Coronation by Queen Elizabeth was furnished by silkworms raised in Kent, Eng.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Big Business*

By LE PELLEY


DID YOU KNOW I WAS DIGGING AN OIL WELL, BUD ?
YES — SUSIE TOLD ME
OIL WELL DIGGING Co KEEP OUT
I WAS TALKING TO HYMIE ABOUT IT TODAY AND HE HAS AN IDEA ..... WE'LL SELL STOCK AT A NICKEL A SHARE !
WHO'LL BUY IT ??
OH— ANYBODY WILL BUY OIL STOCK !! WE'LL SELL TEN SHARES AND THAT WILL BRING US FIFTY CENTS ——
THEN WHY NOT SELL TWENTY SHARES —— ? THAT WOULD PUT A DOLLAR IN THE TREASURY —!!
I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT —— !! FOR THAT MATTER WHY NOT SELL FORTY SHARES ?
SAY— DOESN'T THIS SOUND LIKE REAL BUSINESS !!?! LET'S SELL A HUNDRED SHARES !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Any Tent in a Storm*

By CARMACK

The Boss and Jimmie may think a "pup tent" is only for humans but they should have seen a bunch of us dogs this afternoon when a sudden shower came up——
They'd have changed their opinion about it in a hurry—yes sir-ee —
But we still think "pup tent" is a silly name for it, and that the least they could do would be to call it a "dog tent"-

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Italy.
2. Census officials declare that the November checkup on the number of jobless in the U. S. may include an inquiry into the ability of the WPA workers to hold down regular jobs.
3. Because of the long range destructive power of modern aircraft. The following is the peace view of the insurance companies: "It is a reasonable assumption that if owners of factories, warehouses, stocks, and heads of financial, banking, and commercial undertakings throughout the world had themselves to make good the losses of their property due to wars, influences in working for peace would gain in strength."
4. That he once was a member but that he resigned membership before becoming a Senator.
5. He says, "A woman is well-dressed when you cannot remember anything she was wearing, even to the color of her dress and style of her hat."
6. "No," says Oliver M. W. Sprague, Harvard professor. "Prices must be reduced, rather than be lifted to bring inflation. Instead of this, however, prices are being lifted on every incipient rise in demand. Under the circumstances, I see little likelihood of inflation."
7. The association has created a commission of seven members who will meet any new efforts to "remake the courts."
8. The French Government found the daily expense of $34,000, necessary to maintain the refugees, too great.
9. Yes; the Maritime Commission has accepted a $15,750,000 bid for construction of a liner to replace the Leviathan.
10. He paid a brief good will visit to Victoria, B. C.
11. Yes: its 1938 budget bill calls for a $101,900,000 increase for armament.
12. Never before has a justice of the U. S. Supreme Court spoken over the air on controversial subject.
13. Chinese communists and Chinese nationalists.
14. Brazil.
15. 52.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mists Before Meetings

AS IN nature the darkest hour precedes the dawn, so in diplomacy the murkiest moments often precede the most welcome clarification of international issues. If hopes for a tri-power conference to include Italy had not been announced by Britain and France, it still would be fairly clear that feelers toward negotiations on Mediterranean questions were being put out. The very cloudiness which exists in discussion of those questions in Europe's capitals would indicate that a new step toward solving them is about to be undertaken.

It has been plain for a long time that Italian interest in Spain is much greater than that of Germany. Reports of Italian planes waiting for orders in Spanish Morocco days before the actual outbreak of the fascistic rebellion in Spain appear to have been well established, and have not been denied in any voice loud enough to hear by an always listening world press. The motive for Italian interest in Spain is much easier to discover than a motive for German intervention there. Spain is a Mediterranean country, and Italy still calls the Mediterranean "Mare Nostrum"—Our Sea. She dislikes the presence of other powers in those waters, and no doubt fears with typical Fascist fear the possibility of a different "ideology" in the Spanish saddle.

But German support of General Franco's fascists appears to have been the Reich's rather reluctant contribution to the lubrication of the Rome-to-Berlin axis, on which the Berlin speeches of last week dwelt so emphatically. Moreover, if support of the fascistic Insurgents in Spain meant sacrifice of German hopes for British friendship, such support could hardly be given without violating Chancellor Hitler's own program as laid down in "Mein Kampf."

Yet now that Britain and France are pressing upon Italy the advisability of conferring with them to liquidate foreign interest in Spain, behold an effort to lay the blame for Italian intervention on Berlin. The suggestion is that Germany encouraged Italy to take action in Spain as part of a joint move by the two powers and then backed down, leaving Italy holding the bag. It is also asserted that Germany, having thus put Italy on the spot, is now posing as advising Italy to seek an agreement with London. If this be true, then Italian correspondents are being permitted to aid this "pose," for it has been in reports from Rome rather than from Berlin that most emphasis on German advice to Italy has been laid.

The fogginess which such assertions produce is, however, not altogether regrettable. In so far as it misleads public opinion and misshapes public sentiment it may be a danger. But it is less of a danger now than when the peoples of the world were wholly enlightened as to maneuvers that governments employ to reach understandings. And such sudden concentration of it as has occurred in the over-the-week-end news may well be but a prelude to a period of clearer diplomatic weather.

Toytown Up to Date

ATTENTION has been drawn by a London newspaper to the mechanical and artistic progress that has been made in the manufacture of toys; the nursery, it appears, is being kept admirably abreast of the times. In Victorian days they used to sing:

I was strolling one day down the Lowther Arcade
That place for children's toys,
Where you may purchase a dolly or a spade
For your good little girls and boys,

but the modern toyshop is not to be so naïvely defined; and although dollies still meet with approval, the patron today is expected by his clients to avoid spades, or at least to make it a steam shovel.

Steam, oil, and electricity have indeed worked a revolution in Toytown: its lighting, its transport, and its domestic architecture are marvels of ingenuity; and even Gulliver would have found cause for further astonishment in this "entertaining prospect" on the nursery floor.

It is possible that the great game of "make-believe" has suffered a little as a consequence; it may be that, with so many satisfying concrete objects to engage his attention, the child does not call upon his imagination so much as did his predecessors—but, even if this is so, there is consolation to be had. The revolution has to some extent demobilized the troops of Toytown; for mechanization, here, finds wider scope in the activities of peace than in those of war. That gallant but graceless band

Of tin Hussars whose sabres flashed
In a manner à la militaree,
And that little tin colonel who rode at their head
So proud on his tin gee-gee

have been forced to give ground before slim, streamlined locomotives, and a hundred other models, eloquent of the beauty and romance that stir in modern machinery.

They have a new distress signal mounted atop some of the taxicabs in Baltimore now. In case the cab driver thinks there is danger of a hold-up, or distress of any kind, he turns on a blinking light. But as far as the hold-up goes, nothing was said about a distress signal for the passenger when he finds out what his fare is.

"Saving Our Schools"

THE Monitor today begins publication of a series of articles on education. It is entitled "Saving Our Schools." This series had been under consideration for more than three years. And when its title was proposed, educators with whom the plan was discussed, said: "But the schools have weathered the depression. They don't need 'saving'. They are, in the main, doing a grand job."

And indeed, a grand job it is. The record of unselfish service on the part of the teaching profession is one of the stimulating chapters of modern history. The breadth of dissemination of knowledge is one of the significant accomplishments of the current era. Perhaps more than any other single endeavor, education holds the key to progress, to enlightened government and to social reform. The record, disclosed in the Monitor's studies, is an inspiring one.

And yet the schools *do* need to be saved. There is a tremendous work still to be accomplished that they may best fulfill their appointed task. Here are but a few of the facts from the Monitor's series:

One fourth of the teachers in the United States are forced to feed, shelter and clothe themselves and their families on $2 a day or less.

Nearly half of the adults in the United States have not finished elementary school.

College graduates number but 3 per cent of the country's adult population.

No education facilities whatever are provided for some 2,750,000 children in the United States.

Such things present problems. They also present opportunities. And, in less tangible fields, there is scope for greater vision that the high obligation of education may be more fully discharged.

Are the schools, for instance, doing their maximum in the development of character when one writer, in the Monitor series, may conscientiously ask: "Have credits and grades been made more important in the schools than the development of integrity and honor?"

Nor is the problem of saving the schools merely that of rescuing them from difficulties, of increasing their facilities and raising their standards. Throughout the entire study of the educational problem there is apparent the need of a greater public consciousness of education and a deeper understanding of its services. There is a word for that from which the schools must be saved—and the word is apathy. And thus it is to the understanding of education, to a greater concept of its problems and opportunities, to an appreciation of the meaning of teaching and the contribution of the teaching profession, that the Monitor's series is dedicated.

Mayors in Leading Strings

RECENT testimony before the National Labor Relations Board has disclosed that Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown, Penna., received indirectly about $30,000 from the Bethlehem Steel Company for "maintenance of law and order" during the early days of the C. I. O. strike affecting the steel company's plants. Francis C. Martin, a banker and then chairman of the Citizens' Committee, said he received these funds from a Bethlehem official and turned them over to the mayor.

The testimony recalls labor charges that Major Shields led in efforts to break the strike. And the statement of the Citizens' Committee that the question involved was not one "of being for or against employers." The sum mentioned would account for just over half the total amount of contributions claimed by the committee in its advertisement of July 16.

Such disclosures throw some light also on why members of the C. I. O. feel it desirable to go into politics on such a scale as is reported in Detroit, where the automobile workers' union has placed a candidate of its own in the running for nomination for mayor and is said to have spent possibly $250,000 in his campaign. Because of the number of persons involved it is usually easier to know when labor organizations have strings on a candidate than when an official is particularly close to a business group.

Nevertheless, it is no recipe for good government for the heads of large cities to be under special obligations to any of the factions among which it is their duty to hold an even and impartial balance. A better example is set by Mayor LaGuardia of New York who, while depending on labor support and a Labor party nomination, had the courage to tell a C. I. O. textile workers' meeting, "Your newly obtained rights under the Wagner Act bring greater responsibility. Not until every means of conference is exhausted should labor resort to legitimate use of strike."

One may assume the mayor of Johnstown felt that public safety was genuinely threatened. If so the protection of the public interest should have been carried out with public funds, which could hardly have been exhausted at that early juncture, and not with funds of an interested party in the contest. In the same way, heavy contributions to campaign funds by either a business or a labor organization with the expectation of controlling an elected official bode no good to the public interest which demands impartial administration.

Traveling Trade Mark

Drawn by a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Main Street — On a Scottish Island

"THAT swinging pearl is lively, Sheila." Annie glanced at the ornate earring her cousin had just laid down. "You could use it alone."

Sheila, now interested in a gold chain, nodded absently. (On her return from school her father had given her the case of jewels which had been her mother's, and the girls were absorbed in going through the contents.) "Look, Annie, this must be a yard long, at least." She spread it on the table, but in doing so knocked the earring to the floor, and the pearl, broken from its connecting link, rolled away. It had fallen just beyond the edge of the carpet, so the rolling was easy. The girls dashed after it, but the lustrous little ball vanished from sight. Sheila pounced on a wide crack between two floor boards.

"It went in here. We'll have to get the joiner to come."

"You mark the spot," cried Annie. "I'll sail over and bring him back with me."

The wind was favorable, so in a short while she had skimmed across the Scottish island bay, tied her lugsail in the harbor, and was hurrying toward Bakehouse Lane, where Jimmy Barr, the joiner, and his assistant were working.

"I'll come ower as soon as I've had my supper," he promised.

* * *

"But we want you to come right now," expostulated Annie.

"I couldna do it, lass. Folk would think me gey freevolous if I'd go traipsin' ower the watter i' the middle o' the day."

"You'd have your tool box with you. Wouldn't that show them that you'd gone on business?"

"Aye, if they saw it. But they wouldna—doon in the boat. Na, na, lass, it canna be din—much as I'd like to obleege."

A light window sash was leaning against the building. Annie considered it speculatively, then she took it with both hands and placed it around the shoulders of the joiner.

"Wear that," she told him, "and the whole toon can be watching. That's a clear mark of your calling."

He gave an astonished look at the frame, as if realizing for the first time how unmistakably it proclaimed his vocation. He was thoughtful for a moment. Then he said, "Aye, so it is. I'll get my tools."

They were soon in Annie's boat, the joiner with the window sash held upright—conspicuously outlined against the sail. When they reached the McLean house he worked rapidly, taking up the floor boards and making accessible the space underneath. A long wax taper held into it revealed the errant pearl—and two other objects as well. These were discovered to be handsome buttons, quite large and decorated in Oriental fashion.

"Some bairn must ha' pushed them in there," stated the joiner. "They wouldna roll in—no' wi' sich a shape."

The girls were studying them, when Annie exclaimed in some excitement, "Sheila, these were our great-grandmother's! They're silver under the tarnish. She has four of them on that dress in her picture. Father was wondering about them last time he was home. I mean, why she only had four. He brought her half a dozen when he came home from his first voyage to China. How d'you suppose they got in there?"

* * *

"She paid us a visit when I was a little thing," laughed Sheila, "so it probably was my doing. Annie," an eager thought, "we'll have one each. They'll make interesting brooches. I'll get some silver polish from the kitchen, and—" But the joiner intervened. "Ye'd better see if there's anything mair. I canna bide a' day."

There was nothing more, so he replaced the boards and then Annie sailed him back to the Townhead. "That was a good turn you did us," she said, as the wind sped them along. "Maybe sometime we'll have the opportunity to do as much for you." His reply was unexpected.

"Ye did—this verra day."

She looked at him in surprise and he went on. "It was yon braw plan ye gied me, Annie. Ye see, there's times when I'd like to tak' a saunter by the shop fronts—maybe to get some bit thing for the wife or the bairns—but if I was to do it, folk would hae me doon as a man that doesna mind his wark. After this, I'll gang whenever I please, but I'll carry one o' them along," he tapped the window frame, "and they'll ken at a glance that I'm no' just idling. In addeetion, it'll be a fine way to ca' my trade to their notice—a way," with deep relish, "that'll cost me naething. I wouldna wonder," he added earnestly, "but it might bring me an extra job or so."

"Well, they say it pays to advertise," laughed Annie.

She pulled in the sail a little, headed for the narrow entrance, and deftly piloted her boat into the gray old harbor.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Justice Black's Dilemma

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

MR. JUSTICE BLACK will be subjected to a temptation on the Supreme Court which has nothing to do with the Klan issue. It is a matter which few writers have mentioned and few people realize. Yet it is of vital concern to Mr. Roosevelt and the whole New Deal, and it may soon be subject of universal discussion.

It is, in short, whether Mr. Justice Black will feel ethically justified in passing judgment on those New Deal laws which he had a part in passing. He has been active in his eleven years as Senator and he is an ardent partisan. There is nothing in law which says he shall not pass on those acts which he helped to frame as legislator. But there is a tradition in high court against taking part in cases in which there is the slightest color of personal or professional interest. A dozen or so times a year one or another judge will voluntarily absent himself and the record will merely show that such and such a one "took no part in the consideration or decision of this case."

What will Mr. Justice Black do? The question is important because the court, as it stands, is precariously balanced between liberals and conservatives. Here, in fact, is a sharply practical problem which has been almost ignored in the controversy over the Klan issue.

* * *

Let us take a specific example. Mr. Justice Brandeis took no part in deciding the original Adkins minimum wage case because his daughter was assistant secretary of the minimum wage board of the District of Columbia. The law was defeated 5 to 3 (the court since, of course, reversing itself) so that the Brandeis abstention had no real effect. But it illustrated the etiquette of the court.

A much more serious consequence followed when Justices Brandeis and McReynolds both abstained from sitting in the anti-trust suit against the United States Steel Corporation. These two judges are supposed to be poles apart in viewpoint, but as a matter of fact, they both take the so-called "liberal" side in anti-trust cases. Mr. Justice McReynolds, indeed, won a reputation as a radical trust-buster as Assistant Attorney General for Theodore Roosevelt, and successfully dissolved the tobacco trust.

In this instance there is every reason to believe judicial etiquette changed the course of history. Mr. Brandeis abstained because of comments he had made before coming to the bench; Mr. McReynolds because he had been Assistant Attorney General when the case was prepared. The Government lost the steel case, 4 to 3. Almost certainly with these two voting it would have won 5 to 4. Not only was the steel corporation not dissolved, but a far-reaching precedent was established that has plagued the Justice Department since.

This, then, is the "temptation" that confronts Mr. Justice Black. How far shall he yield to traditional etiquette? He has been named as an out-and-out New Dealer. He is bound by nothing but his own moral sense of fitness, ethics and propriety. There is no exact precedent to guide him, either. Though Justice White and Sutherland were both elevated from the Senate in recent years there was never in their Senate days the ferment of new, controversial legislation that Mr. Justice Black has seen.

* * *

It is not generally known that one of the arguments weighed by President Hoover against naming William D. Mitchell, his able Attorney General, to the vacancy in the Supreme Court which was finally filled by Owen D. Roberts, was that three sitting justices were already self-disqualified in the big pending meat packers' consent decree case: Hughes, because he had previously represented the packers; Sutherland, because of a fiduciary connection; Stone, because he was Attorney General during a phase of the case. If Mr. Mitchell were appointed it was assumed that he also would refrain from sitting since he was connected with the Justice Department. That would mean four absentees, and no quorum to decide the case! Actually the Government finally won the case 4 to 2, with Hughes, Sutherland, Stone not participating.

But now President Roosevelt has named an ardent senatorial New Dealer to a court bombarded by New Deal laws, and teetering uncertainly between conservatives and liberals. Will Mr. Justice Black see fit under these circumstances to sit on Senator Black's handiwork? Senator Black led the fight for the prospective wages and hours bill. Can he approach the issue in a judicial frame of mind? A test case will come even sooner than that. Senator Black managed the controversial utility holding company bill which is a basic New Deal enactment. The test case brought against the Electric Bond & Share Company will probably reach the high court this term. Will the new justice, made super-sensitive by the Klan furor, refrain from participating in this and similar issues? Or will his ardent New Dealism make him unwilling to see the liberal side threatened with loss by default?

In its practical and immediate aspects this disregarded problem seems more important than even the Klan issue!

Translating Our Times

Chinese Interlude

I . . . SET out for Nanking. Seven hours of train [from Shanghai]. In my coach, apart from four young Englishmen in shorts playing cards with explosive laughter, are nothing but Chinamen seated face to face in leather armchairs, separated by a small table. Chinese of all types, from the cosmopolitan man of affairs in European dress to the old, classic savant with ivory temples, long, bent nails and round spectacles . . . all are silent and anxious. Boys in blue cotton robes move, pouring hot water from their kettles into goblets in which green tea leaves float like seaweed. . . .

A silver-striped conductor comes several times to punch the tickets. He is followed by two other conductors, also striped, and three chubby-cheeked soldiers. An impressive procession!

Every station is guarded by soldier detachments with shouldered guns. Fruit merchants, vendors of polychrome sweets and colored plaster toys come aboard, as well as special newsies with Chinese papers whose enormous, greasy, black type is still damp and comes off on their yellow hands. They sell quantities of the sheets into which all plunge to read.

My vis-à-vis specially, a young Chinaman in blue silk robe with tortoise shell glasses, devours them avidly. At the last station before Nanking . . . I ask him in English what the news is. "The news? A most insolent ultimatum from the Japanese admiral . . . who has just arrived in Shanghai . . . An evident provocation," cries my young Chinaman, "an intolerable insult or rather concerted plan of aggression for which any pretext serves. And Europe looks on this violation of territory, this injustice, with an indifference no less intolerable!"—From the book, *Changhaï et le Destin de la Chine*, by (Mme.) Andrée Viollis, French newspaperwoman.

Japanese Communiqué

Recognition of Manchoukuo by China will satisfy Japan mostly . . . Since, however, the Nanking Government will not carry (this) out . . . Japan can act in no other way than to establish and maintain a buffer zone in North China, resorting to force if necessary.

What Japan demands is none other than this buffer zone; she has no intentions whatsoever of territorial aggressions. Nor has she any hope for the emergence of an independent state such as Manchoukuo. What the whole Japanese nation desires is the realization, purely and simply, of a state of close co-operation for peace and prosperity in North China between the three countries, Japan, Manchoukuo and China.—*Tokyo Gazette*, official Japanese Government publication.

The Franc: Italian View

If France's currency has been momentarily detached from gold so that it can find its proper level, after this new inflation will it not be necessary to give it time to find a still lower natural level? Will it be a genuinely stable new stabilization? And when will there occur a return to confidence which lies at the bottom of the French problem? Confidence, we think, only returns with difficulty and for that reason we believe France's money . . . has not yet arrived at [its most critical stage].—G. Sansa in *La Tribuna*, Rome.

French Economy: French View

French economy is now passing through an extremely interesting phase . . . The success of actual measures will depend on the degree of adhesion given by [France's] population which in turn will depend on the clarity and frankness with which the whole situation is explained to the country.

The French are suspicious of authority, magic, State secrets, and their suspicion is never so profound as in economic matters that disrupt their habits. But when they understand what is expected of them, they are capable of unbelievable efforts to right a situation, and they have proved it.

They have a passion to understand which is completely and perhaps magnificently lacking in other peoples. But they are like that and you cannot change them.—Pierre de Lanux in *Courrier des Etats Unis*, New York.

Germans Abroad

Numerous reasons formerly impelled Germans to leave their country: economic crises, religious strife. The emigrant . . . became immediately subject to the influences of the country in which he established himself . . .

Contemporary Germany's idea is that the "people" prime the "State." Whence the refusal of Germans loyal to the State in which they live to allow themselves to become assimilated by the people among whom they reside. A German must and can accomplish all his duties toward the foreign government of which he depends, at the same time remaining a German, a sentinel of Germany in foreign lands.—*Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne.

In Soviet Georgia

Book News of the Day

JOHN LEHMANN, an English Socialist poet, made two visits to Soviet Georgia, in 1935 and 1936. He explains that he went to the Caucasus because he "felt that in that extraordinary mixture of peoples and civilizations one would see more clearly whether the new system of life the Bolsheviks are creating had a universal, and not a merely Russian significance."

Mr. Lehmann went to Georgia eager to approve Bolshevism and its results and, unlike André Gide, went away fully confirmed in his pre-judgments. He has set down his impressions in PROMETHEUS AND BOLSHEVIKS (London: The Cresset Press. 12s. 6d).

* * *

Mr. Lehmann tries to show that Communist control does not bear heavily upon creative artists. He admits that Soviet artists must accept a "definite outlook," but argues that "this outlook is so wide that I would willingly submit to it: it is belief in humanity."

Mr. Lehmann is so eager to minimize Communist control over artists that he sometimes misleads. For example, he writes that the Georgian theatrical producer Aktmatelli has "retired" from direction of the leading Tiflis theater. The Soviet press announced that Moscow removed Aktmatelli for "bourgeois nationalist deviations."

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Mr. Lehmann visited Georgia before the most recent "purge" began. Hundreds of men and women have been arrested in Georgia in recent months as "Trotskyists" or some other variety of "public enemy." Mr. Lehmann convinced himself that Georgia, like other Soviet minority republics, is largely independent of Moscow. But this "purge," it has been admitted, was conducted not by local authorities, but by Moscow's political police.

One need not be a convert to Bolshevism to share Mr. Lehmann's admiration for the Soviet care of children, for the new freedom given to women, for the material and cultural possibilities of collective farming, for the complete absence of racial discrimination and conflict.

But one must be very much a Bolshevik to agree with him that creative artists can willingly accept Communist political domination, or that this control, so long as it continues, will ever result in such a "variety and richness of literary and artistic achievement as has never before been seen in the world." D. B.